

More than 100 fighters and transports leave Iraq and live to fight another day

Saddam sends his best planes to Iran shelter

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT, AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein has embarked on a plan to save his most advanced fighters from allied air attack by moving them "in squadrons" to a safe haven in Iran, defence sources say.

More than 100 combat aircraft and transport planes have flown over the border so far. The strategy, which appeared to be operating latterly "with a degree of collusion" by Iran, could be the first concrete sign that the Iraqi leader had now realised "the game is up", one senior British source said.

Although it is possible Iraqi air force chiefs may have taken the decision to evacuate the aircraft, intelligence services believe Saddam is behind the plan. "He wants to retain his best aircraft for when the conflict is over so he will still have some military assets to keep him in power," one source said.

Intense diplomatic activity was under way yesterday to discover whether Iran would stick to its stated position of neutrality. So far Tehran has said the Iraqi aircraft will be

Summit off

Washington — The United States and the Soviet Union last night announced postponement of their planned summit in Moscow from February 11 to 13 and cited the Gulf war and unresolved issues over a strategic weapons treaty as the reasons. It would be rescheduled for later in the first half of this year.

The announcement was made by James Baker, the Secretary of State, and the Soviet foreign minister, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, after talks with President Bush at the White House.

impounded until the war is over. "But we would like to know what has happened to the Iraqi pilots," one British source said.

None of the fighter planes, which include Soviet MiG29 Fulcrums and French Mirage F1s, appeared to have their bomb loads. The first aircraft that flew across the border was involved in some form of aerial combat and landed with a damaged fuselage. This indicated that Iran had not been involved in collusion from the start, British sources said.

However, when the number of aircraft began to multiply, there was an element of collusion by Tehran "because the Iranians allowed them to land and took them off to northern bases".

British officials believe Saddam decided to send many of his aircraft to Iran after allied aircraft began successfully to damage their network of hardened shelters. Sources emphasised that Saddam still had about 600 combat aircraft in Iraq.

Even if Saddam hoped that he would be able to persuade Iran to let him launch an air offensive from Iranian bases, the allies would be able to deal with it, the sources said. "We would get enough warning."

Allied aircraft are now for the first time mounting combat air patrols over southern Iraq, so confident are the military commanders that the

allies have achieved "air supremacy".

In a Pentagon briefing yesterday, Brigadier-General Pat Stevens said that in the previous 24 hours American navy aircraft had attacked several Iraqi naval vessels. Another Iraqi patrol boat had been left burning in Kuwait harbour. More than 2,000 sorties were flown, with the loss of one US Marine Corps Harrier, 26 Iraqi aircraft had been shot down, and another 23 were known to have been destroyed on the ground.

General Stevens said that the fire at Kuwait's Sea Island oil terminal had diminished in size since the American air strike at the mainland pumping stations. "It appears we have stopped the flow of oil," he said. The slick already released, which yesterday measured more than 33 miles long and ten miles wide, was drifting south at a rate of about 15 miles a day. Saudi officials said the slick could reach Jubail, site of the world's biggest desalination plant, in about two days.

Michael Heseltine, the environment secretary, said Britain was putting together an emergency programme and would seek a similar commitment from the world's leading industrialised countries.

Ninety tonnes of some of the world's best oil-slick fighting equipment was being airlifted last night from RAF bases and Stansted airport. In North London a team of scientists with Archaeus Technology was on standby to ship naturally occurring bacteria to Saudi beaches. The bacteria produce a natural detergent that allows oil to be removed without harming marine life.

Computer models of the waters of the Gulf at the Meteorological Office in Bracknell, Berkshire, and the Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory at Birkenhead, Continued on page 20, col 1

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Scud attacks start again after lull

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

IRAQ fired a Scud missile at the Saudi capital Riyadh last night but it was shot down 13 miles south of the city, a military source said. Israel was also under attack from Scud missiles and ordered residents to put on gas masks and to seek shelter in rooms sealed against chemical weapons. The assault is the seventh that Israel has faced.

The missile attacks followed the longest lull in such assaults since the Gulf war began 12 days ago. No missiles were fired on Sunday night against either Saudi Arabia or Israel. Until yesterday's attacks, 26 Scuds had been fired at Saudi Arabia and 25 at Israel, causing at least five deaths and hundreds of injuries. Most Scuds have been destroyed by United States' Patriot air defence missiles. News photog-

raphers on a hotel roof in Riyadh said last night that they saw two Patriot missiles soar into the night sky but did not see them hit a Scud.

Two photographers said they saw a Scud continue on south of the city. One said he saw an explosion. The Scud was the 13th fired at Riyadh in just over a week, according to an American military source.

On Thursday, a Scud warhead hit a building in central Riyadh killing one person and injuring 30 in the only fatal attack in Saudi Arabia so far, the S. military source said. It said a Patriot hit the Scud but did not destroy the warhead, which smashed into the building.

The first Scud attack on Riyadh, when a missile hit an insurance building, happened last Monday.

I'm sorry, I'll pronounce that missile again

By ALAN HAMILTON

MOMENTS before the BBC nine o'clock news bulletin began the other day, Martyn Lewis, the presenter, was still struggling to wrap his tongue around a hitherto unheard-of word. The allies had taken it, but what remained unconquered was its proper pronunciation. To an English speaker, the Arabic spelling of Qarun falls somewhat short of the definitive.

Quaroo? Like quarrel? Kangaroo without the kan? A perfect rhyme for Dangerous Dan Magraw? To the rescue, in the nick of time, came one of the busiest departments in broadcasting in these days of foreign encounters, the BBC Pronunciation Unit. Ge-oo, they pronounced, with a bit more emphasis on the first syllable than the second. Ge-oo it now is.

Four frantic phoneticists in the bowels

of Broadcasting House have been at battle stations since the beginning of hostilities, coping with a veritable missile battery of people, places and things the BBC's domestic listeners had never heard of, and are rapidly wishing not to hear too much of again. By the time the first Tornadoes had gone in, they had already compiled a list of over 300 Iraqi personalities and place names that might figure in combat.

Their first mission was to identify the enemy; did the Iraqi dictator rhyme with madam or madame? The answer was supplied by the BBC Arabic service at Bush House, staffed by native speakers whose unanimous view was that Saddam was a madame with the stress on the second syllable.

Within hours, the missile attacks were being intercepted by a clever American weapon. "We consulted five current English dictionaries, and all gave 'pa-

triot' with both the long and the short A. Four of them favoured the long A. We also listened to how the Americans were pronouncing it; it is an American weapon, after all. So the long A rules at the BBC," a spokeswoman said.

The unit consults anyone it can find with a knowledge of foreign tongues: embassies, native speakers, Bush House, and of course the Corporation's news correspondents in the field. Mouthtraps closer to home, like Kirkcudbright and Llanerchymedd, were stumbled over so long ago that they are now instantly on phonetic file.

Life would be simple were there but one theatre of news. Edward Shevardnadze, a Soviet foreign minister much admired for the phonetic simplicity of his Georgian surname, is sadly missed by presenters. "His successor is pronounced Bessmyairnich," the spokeswoman said. Of course.



A Sudanese boy in a refugee camp, Hilal 1, in Jordan yesterday, when more than 1,000 refugees, most of them Jordanian, were allowed across the Iraqi border. The boy has been in the camp for two months. Report, Page 3

Germany willing to provide war aid

By MICHAEL BINYON
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

GERMANY indicated yesterday that it would help Britain to shoulder some of its war costs if it received a detailed list of what was needed.

The offer follows a telephone call between John Major and Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, last week in which the prime minister appealed for German support.

Yesterday, Norman Lamont, the chancellor, made clear to European Community finance ministers meeting in Brussels, and to other allied countries, that more help is needed and that Britain was looking for "substantial" cash contributions. However, he made no formal request because the EC has no competence to discuss defence.

Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, said Germany would take its fair share of the Gulf burden, and that his government would be announcing new aid soon. Germany has so far given DM 3.3 billion to the allied campaign, divided evenly between the United States and Turkey, Jordan and Egypt.

Full report, page 4

Confusion and delays in a rush to the front

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER NEAR THE SAUDI/KUWAIT BORDER

WITH British field commanders now predicting the launch of a land war against Iraq in under three weeks, late-arriving American troops are still rushing to the front in a bizarre assortment of single and even double-decker buses. Meanwhile, some of their senior officers are lobbying Washington for a longer delay.

The convoys jamming roads northwards in the Saudi desert are travelling with only the barest of protection from air attack. Soldiers say this is because of confidence that the Iraqi air force has been effectively neutralised, although fears are growing of a possible last-ditch kamikaze sweep southwards.

Even the usually hypersensitive US censors have permitted information to be released about the unpreparedness of sections of the American force, leading to suspicion that a full-scale disinformation campaign may now be under way to try to fool President Saddam about the date of any attack.

Less than 72 hours ago, one of the US army divisions earmarked to help to lead the ground assault against the dug-in Iraqi troops had only just over half of its troops and barely one third of its heavy armour and tank-killing helicopters ready for action. Transport and logistics prob-

lems confronting the US Third Armoured Division are being cited as one reason why it may take longer to kick off the ground assault than had been predicted or hoped. For troops who only started desert training with live ammunition last week, the delay has caused a mood of uncertainty and confusion.

Kevin Burke, a young infantryman from Brooklyn, said that he was worried that his platoon might be assigned to another army division if the long-awaited equipment did not arrive. "The last thing that you want is to move in with a new bunch of guys when a ground war is about to start," he complained. "That really scares me."

Soldiers in other US army units have raised the possibility of slow-moving and vulnerable convoys of tracked vehicles being forced to use Saudi tarmac highways to approach the front-line because trailers and other civilian vehicles are not expected to become available.

One reason given for the embarrassing and potentially life-risking delays has been mechanical and crew problems on one cargo ship forced to make an unscheduled call at Malta on its voyage to Saudi Arabia. Urging that there be no rush to open the land war, Colonel Charles Burke, the

top aviation officer in the US Third Armoured Division, which is manning the opposite end of the front line to that being fortified here close to the abandoned Saudi border town of Al-Khafji, argued: "I want to go to war with all my stuff. There is no reason for us to rush."

On a 600-kilometre drive to and from the front-line, I was able to see partially constructed helicopters being rushed forward on lorries along with the buses which were heading north in scores with kibbles tied to roofs, giving the false impression that some outward-bound holiday convention was being organised.

A visit to any of the forward units reveals very much the opposite, with the grim reality

Continued on page 20, col 6

Soviet output of oil plunges by 10%

From MARY DEJEVSKY
IN MOSCOW

LEADERS of the Soviet Union's richest oil-producing region, the Tyumen oilfields in west Siberia, have given a warning that the Soviet Union faces an energy catastrophe unless urgent action is taken to increase output.

Figures released yesterday showed that production from Tyumen fell by 30 million tonnes last year compared with 1989 and is likely to fall by another 40-50 million tonnes in 1991 — accounting for almost 10 per cent of total Soviet oil production.

A commentary in *Pravda* said that last year's fall in production had cost the Soviet Union at least £10 billion in lost exports, at a time when the country was appealing for foreign help. If the decline in production continued, by 1993 Moscow would not only have to buy oil from abroad, but would have nothing left to pay off its foreign debts.

The commentator complained that Tyumen had not received much of the new equipment earmarked for it in last year's plan and blamed Moscow for not paying sufficient attention to the plight of the industry. It said that aeroplane timetables had already been affected by fuel shortages, and thousands of cars and tractors were standing idle.

While fuel shortages have not yet reached Moscow, the figures from Tyumen add to a picture of unrelieved economic gloom which is emerging from the piecemeal release of last year's economic statistics. According to the state statistical committee, Goskomstat, which customarily takes an over-optimistic view, gross national product fell by two per cent; productivity by three per cent, and energy consumption fell, not because efforts were made to economise, but because of the swift decline in industrial production.

The official figure for the grain harvest was 218 million tonnes, almost 10 per cent lower than originally announced, suggesting a high level of wastage. At the same time, less than 80 per cent of state orders for grain were fulfilled in spite of the relatively good harvest. The value of foreign trade fell by seven per cent.

Customs stormed, page 10

Black berets storm offices

Soviet "black beret" troops burst into two customs offices on the border of Lithuania and Belorussia, beat up Lithuanian officials and smashed the offices. The attacks came a few days before a Kremlin decree comes in force calling for joint army-police patrols. Page 10

Pc's damages



Surinder Singh (above), an Asian police constable, accepted a record £20,000 compensation from Nottinghamshire police for unlawful racial discrimination within the force. Page 8

Missing out

Governors and headteachers of primary schools are failing to take advantage of the opportunities presented by local management, the Audit Commission says. Page 7

Sombre fashion

Even with a war in progress, the couture shows must go on. Liz Smith reports on French fashion houses. Page 16

IRA fears

Police ballistics experts are studying a rifle abandoned by an IRA gunman after an abortive attempt to booby-trap a range used by the territorial army. A resumption of an IRA mail campaign is feared. Page 20

Polly warning

The administrators to Polly Peck have won access to the company's financial records in Turkey. But a joint administrator has said that he may have to reconstruct the group without its assets in northern Cyprus unless subsidiaries open their books. Page 21

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Allied strategy follows disgraced Dugan's predictions



Dugan gave full outline of the campaign pattern

NOW that the allied war aims appear to be expanding to include the destruction of much of Iraq's infrastructure and its military machine, the Dugan list is worth re-examining. General Michael Dugan was the US Air Force chief of staff who spoke out of turn in September last year when he revealed America's targeting plans.

General Dugan lost his job. His list of targets which he claimed had the approval of the joint chiefs and General Norman Schwarzkopf, American commander in the Gulf, seemed at the time to be far more comprehensive than the public had been led to expect, if liberating Kuwait was the sole objective of the military operation.

But 11 days into Operation Desert Storm, the strategy appears to be following almost exactly the route outlined by General Dugan, with the liberation of Kuwait as only part of the overall plan. General Dugan said a massive bombing campaign against Baghdad, specifically tar-

geting President Saddam Hussein, was the only effective option to force Iraq out of Kuwait.

The first bombs and missiles were dropped on Baghdad on January 17, although the precision attacks did not compare with General Dugan's comment: "The cutting edge would be in downtown Baghdad". He said: "This (bombing) would not be nibbling at the edges. If I want to hurt you, it would be at home, not out in the woods somewhere".

The Dugan target list included Iraqi power systems, roads, railroads and petroleum production facilities, as well as the more obvious military installations such as air defences, airfields, Scud missile sites, communications and command centres, chemical, nuclear and munitions plants, and Iraqi armoured divisions. All these targets have been hit. Several power stations are known to have been damaged. They were they put on the list as a means of destroying the economic infrastructure of Iraq.

Soon after the invasion of Kuwait, General Michael Dugan was sacked for spelling out US targets in a war against Iraq. Michael Evans looks over the list

The general claimed that except for efforts to limit damage to civilians, the military anticipated wide latitude in picking targets. He did not expect to be concerned about political constraints. But targeting is both a military and a political responsibility. Going for Saddam, his family, his personal guard and his mistress, as General Dugan put it, might make military sense, especially as Iraq's fortunes rely solely on his directives.

Politically, such aims could never be given official approval. The majority of America's coalition partners and the other members of the UN Security Council would probably never have voted in favour of Washington's stand against Saddam if they thought his death and the

destruction of Iraq's military capability were being planned. This is why General Dugan's remarks were untimely.

Washington's interpretation of that resolution is now beginning to alarm some of the security council members, particularly the Soviet Union.

But the momentum for changing the objectives in the war with Iraq is gathering steam. At first there were subtle hints that a drive into Iraq by some of the allied forces could not be ruled out if Saddam survive with his military machine intact. Then Tom King, the defence secretary, spelled it out on Sunday: allowing Saddam to continue menacing the region in the future was out of the question.

So the aims have changed. The

air campaign clearly has two purposes: to weaken Iraq's ability to mount counter-strikes against allied forces when the land offensive begins, and to damage the whole military infrastructure to such a degree that Saddam, or whoever succeeds him, will be incapable of waging war for many years to come. The land campaign will surely have two aims as well: to liberate Kuwait and to push on into Iraq if necessary to ensure the destruction of the key elements of Saddam's military machine which have survived the bombing campaign.

President Bush, in spite of his approval for bombing power stations and other economic targets, has emphasised that the aim is not to destroy Iraq. There must be a proper political and military balance in the region. But there is a better chance of post-war stability if Saddam's conventional forces have been cut down to size and his unconventional arsenals destroyed.

This means that American and British forces may have to be

come engaged in ground action on Iraqi territory. The Washington Post reported yesterday that only eight of Iraq's 30 fixed Scud launchers were fully disabled, about 65 per cent of Iraq's airfields were in working order and 8,000 to 9,000 anti-aircraft artillery batteries were largely unaffected by the allied air attacks. Even if the air campaign were to continue for another two or three weeks, the chances are many of the key military installations will survive.

The prospect of American and British tanks driving up the Iraqi highway towards Baghdad, or of airborne troops parachuting down to some of Saddam's military bases seems a long way from the original goal of liberating Kuwait. But as Mr King said on Sunday, it had taken some time to appreciate the vastness of Saddam's military machine. As the knowledge of its capabilities increased, so the allied objectives began to change.

Woodrow Wyatt, page 12

BRITISH AIMS

Parties agree on need to destroy Iraq's war machine

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

UNITED Nations authority is claimed by both the British government and the Labour leadership for their demand that the destruction of Saddam Hussein's military might is a legitimate objective of war in the Gulf.

The final sentence of the all-important UN resolution 678, which empowered the allies to use force to remove the Iraqis from Kuwait, has taken on a new significance in both Washington and London as the potential justification for action going beyond a straight removal of Saddam's forces. It calls on the nations assisting Kuwait to "restore international peace and security in the area."

It was seized upon by Tom King, the defence secretary, on Sunday when he said that forcing the Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, without removing Saddam's ability to mount a future threat, would be a betrayal of the allied forces. It was the most explicit affirmation yet by a British minister that the war may not end purely when Saddam retreats from Kuwait.

Mr King's remarks will cause him little trouble with his own side of the Commons. But Neil Kinnock's use of that passage of the UN resolution to vindicate his own backing for action to end Iraq's "superpower status" in the region is causing renewed murmurings of dissent which will come to the surface at tomorrow's monthly meeting of Labour's national executive committee. If anything Mr Kinnock, right from the start, has been consistently more outspoken than government ministers.

In the Commons last week Mr Kinnock said the war aims of liberating Kuwait and restoring the legitimate government were

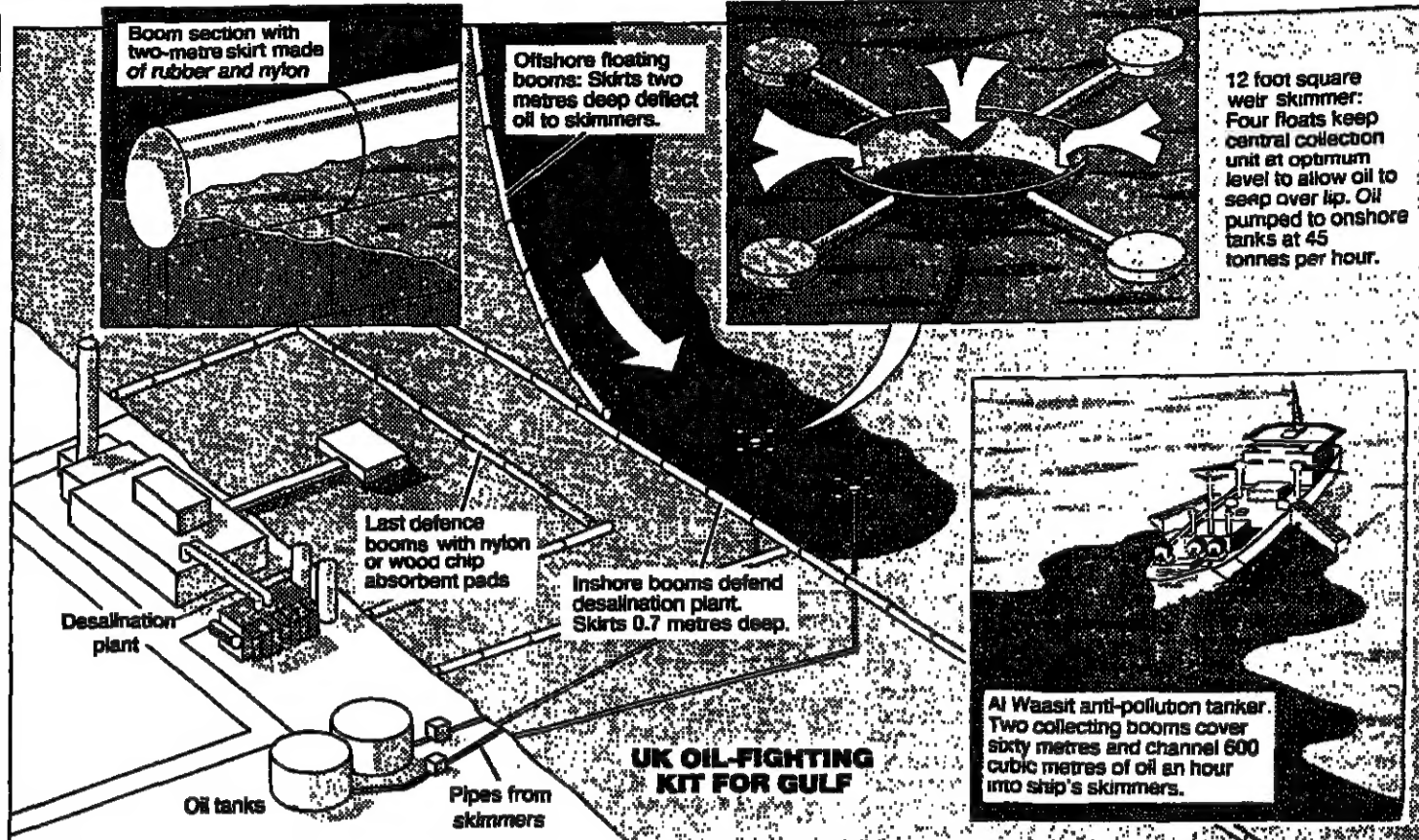
precise and limited. He added: "However, the peace aims must be broader. They must relate not just to the crime that Saddam Hussein committed against international law by invading Kuwait last August; they must also relate to depriving him of the ability to commit such a crime again. The war aims do not relate to the dismembering of Iraq and rightly so. The war aims do not include the deposing of a government or the death of a dictator, and rightly so. They are not fit objectives for the UN. But the peace aims must involve the substantial dismantling of Iraq by the reduction of conventional forces and the verified and complete removal of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and the means of making them," he added.

Labour leadership sources said yesterday that the resolution's aim of restoring peace and security to the area, and the objective backed by Labour of a Middle East peace conference, could not be fulfilled while Saddam retained the nuclear and chemical potential with which he could threaten his neighbours.

Mr Kinnock's remarks appeared to many on his own side at Westminster to go further than both Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and John Major, the prime minister, were prepared to go in stating their versions of the war aims last week.

Mr Major has neatly sidestepped a Tory MP's request to agree that Saddam's destruction was a legitimate war aim: "I strongly suspect that Saddam Hussein may yet become a target for his own people... He is a man without pity, and whatever his fate may be, I for one will not weep for him."

Old then, page 12
Letters, page 13



OIL POLLUTION

British technology to the rescue

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

NINETY tonnes of some of the world's best oil-slick fighting equipment was being airlifted last night from RAF bases and Stansted airport for deployment in the Gulf in response to an urgent request by Saudi Arabia for technical assistance to fight the huge oil slick sweeping down from Kuwait.

The equipment, equivalent to nine articulated lorry loads, was dispatched in the early morning from the Oil Spill Service Centre in Southampton, which helped in the Exxon Valdez incident in Alaska. The equipment is stockpiled for emergencies by 13 of the world's leading oil companies, including BP and Saudi Aramco.

It is being sent to help prevent coastal power stations and desalination plants, which produce drinking water, from becoming clogged with oil. The slick, which is claimed to have been pumped by Iraq into the Gulf from Kuwait's Mina al-Ahmadi terminal yesterday measured more than 35 miles long and 10 miles wide and was heading south at an estimated 13 miles per hour.

A Saudi Meteorological and Environmental Protection Agency spokesman said the slick could reach Jubail, site of the world's

biggest desalination plant, in about two days.

The British airlift is being co-ordinated by the transport department's marine pollution control unit. Barry Helton, a spokesman for the Southampton centre, said the equipment could be deployed in various ways following on-site assessments of the Gulf's currents and the slick's movement.

A mile and a half of ocean booms, two chambered structures made of chloroprene rubber, can be used to channel oil to a collection point. The booms have air-filled tanks under which there are either water-filled chambers or skimmers which reach around two metres below the surface.

Four weirs skimmers, made of four floats and a central cap over which oil for collection spills, have been sent for siting at the collection point. Hydraulic pumps transfer the oil to on-shore tanks. Four vacuum skimmers have also been sent for on-shore clean-up work. Two miles of in-shore booms, whose skirts reach about half a mile below the surface, have been airlifted.

Half a mile of absorbent booms, consisting of nylon or wood chip pads held by "hair nets", have been rushed out. They can absorb up to 25 times their own weight,

meaning that the eight-inch types can soak up 30 miles of oil. They will be deployed as a second line of defence in front of installations to mop up oil not trapped by the main booms and skimmers. Anchors, buoys and pumping systems have also been dispatched.

At the same time the Al Wasit, the Norwegian-registered anti-pollution tanker, was steaming into the region from Dubai equipped with the latest technology for collecting and skimming oil at sea. The 1,650-tonne ship, the only one of its kind outside the North Sea, can swallow around a half a mile of oil a day and was expected to dock at Jubail late yesterday.

In north London a team of scientists with Archaeus Technology, a biotechnology company with academic links to Queen Mary and Westfield Colleges, were on standby to ship naturally occurring bacteria to Saudi beaches.

The bacteria, when fed with high-nitrogen fertilizer, produce a natural detergent that allows teams to rinse oil into collection trenches without harming marine life. Trials in the Isle of Wight last summer with Vikoma, a pollution control equipment maker, indicated that the bacteria can clean

around 50 per cent of oil off a beach.

Two British consultants, George Hubbard and Neil Howie of Alpha Biological Treatment Services, near Norwich, were also on standby with another range of oil-eating bacteria. The oil is turned into carbon dioxide, water and fatty acids. The fatty acids can be eaten by fish or microbes and also act as a natural detergent. Mr Howie said recent sea trials off Ipswich with trade and industry department scientists from Warren, Springs, Laboratories, Hertfordshire, indicated the bacteria "cocktail" was able to degrade up to 70 per cent of a slick in 24 hours.

Two and-a-half tonnes of bacteria, claimed to be enough to tackle the slick, have been loaded into pallets in the US by Alpha Environmental of Austin Texas for shipment in 48 hours.

US Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency experts yesterday arrived in Riyadh to advise on the best tactics for fighting the slick.

Michael Haselme, the environment secretary, told the House of Commons that the marine pollution control unit was considering sending a team of British pollution experts to the Gulf.

PROPAGANDA

Both sides face daily challenge to nail the lie

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

IRAQ's deliberate pollution of the Gulf has been a propaganda boon for the West. Pictures of dying cormorants have done more to rouse public anger in Europe, especially Germany, than any evidence of President Saddam Hussein's cruelty to people.

The war of words has not gone entirely as the West would like, however. Boasts that "Iraq can take it" under the allied blitz have cheered the Muslim world, depressed the West and undercut early allied claims of swift victory.

The allies have had to deal with propaganda from Baghdad day in, day out. Saudi Arabia denied Iraqi claims at the weekend that 20 Israeli aircraft had taken part in allied bombing raids and last week Syria poured scorn on claims that Israeli planes had flown over Syria.

Britain has instructed its diplomats in Muslim countries to refute claims that the Shia shrines at Karbala and Najaf have been attacked. American officials were quick to point out that the "baby milk factory" attacked by allied bombers had been surrounded by armed guards and barbed wire, and was probably a biological weapons institute.

Nailing the big lie has become a daily task for the allies. Propaganda falls on fertile ground in the Arab world, especially when access to unbiased information is slight. Suspicion of the Western media in Arab and most Third World countries is being skillfully exploited by Iraq. Baghdad knows the power of images and many in countries far from the conflict, are ready to accept its claims of shooting down well over 160 aircraft. Iraqi propaganda uses a variety of images to reach different targets. Television pictures of ruined churches and wounded children in hospital are designed to influence Western audiences. So, too, were the televised statements of allied airmen: when they provoked outrage instead of doubts, the demeaning spectacle was quickly dropped.

For the Muslim world, different emotive themes are chosen: the allied insult to Islam, the involvement of Israel, the backing back to the era of Arab glory. Baghdad radio has promised martyrdom, a cherished fate for devout Muslims, to all those sacrificing their lives in attacks on allied forces.

While Iraq has largely failed to respond to allied taunts that it cannot produce "evidence" of its claims, its use of threats still plays on Western fears. Anxiety about the use of chemical and biological weapons, of attacks on Israel, of the destruction of oil wells, formed part of the Iraqi defence before the war began. Baghdad has since made determined efforts to realise these warnings, but the most potent threat, of poison gas and chemical weapons, has yet to materialise.

Meanwhile, the allies are keeping up a stream of their own propaganda, backed up where possible by television evidence. They have shown videos of the damage their bombs are causing, beamed documentation of human rights abuses at Iraq, showered the country with leaflets, invoked the support of prominent Muslims and listed the number of aircraft and men defecting each day.

Nevertheless, General Norman Schwarzkopf was forced to admit on Sunday that churches could have been hit unintentionally. The allies cannot easily dismiss reports that large numbers of civilians have been killed and Western censors are cutting out not only material that could help the enemy, but reports thought to be demoralising to broadcast.

Back-room hero, page 16

WAR IN THE GULF: DAY 12

ALLIED FORCES

SORTIES: More than 24,800 allied air missions flown since war began.

LOSSES: A US Marine Corps Harrier jet was reported lost in combat yesterday, the first allied plane lost in 72 hours. It brought to 24 the number of planes lost; 18 in combat, including 11 American, 5 British, 1 Kuwaiti, 1 Italian. Non-combat losses: 3 American planes, 1 British, 1 Saudi. One British plane lost to undetermined causes, 3 American helicopters to non-hostile causes, 27 men are missing in action, including 14 Americans and 10 Britons.

SCUD ATTACKS: Sunday night was the first time for a week that no Iraqi Scud missiles were fired. A total of 56 were launched in previous attacks on Israel and Saudi Arabia, the vast majority being brought down by Patriot defensive missiles.

CLAIMS: Allied bombers have wrecked several vital Iraqi airfields, the British military spokesman, Group Captain Niall Irving, said in Riyadh. He refused to comment on press reports that up to 65 per cent of Iraq's airfields were still operational after 12 days of allied bombing. Group Captain Irving said British Tornado fighter bombers were now attacking Saddam Hussein's key military supply lines. "Saddam may have plenty of oil... we are determined to deny him petrol to refuel his military machine."

More than 100 Iraqi aircraft have flown into Iran since the Gulf war started, according to a briefing by the Ministry of Defence. Twenty-three Iraqi planes had been destroyed on the ground by the allies. Brigadier General Pat Stevens, for the Pentagon, said American forces had attacked an Iraqi naval base at Umm Qasr. He said the allies had so far captured 109 prisoners of war.

IRAQI FORCES

CLAIMS: Air defences shot down three aircraft or missiles during 118 allied air raids on military and civilian targets during the previous 24 hours. Iraq's 27th military communiqué said 50 Israeli planes flew to Saudi Arabia at dawn yesterday "to join the aggressive armies there". The report was denied. An earlier communiqué said air defences had shot down an allied aircraft which "fell in flames inside Turkish territory". Turkey denied the report. The earlier communiqué also said the multinational force had staged 50 raids on Iraqi territory from bases in Saudi Arabia "against populated areas in our country and against our forces" since Sunday morning. Iraq says it has shot down more than 170 planes since the war began on January 17.

ALLIED WAR AIMS

BRITAIN: Following the statement by Tom King, the defence secretary, that "Saddam Hussein's obscene military machine" could not be left intact once Kuwait was liberated, the Labour party's debate about war aims is expected to be renewed tomorrow when its national executive meets. There are renewed murmurings of dissent following Mr Kinnock's call for an end to Iraq's "superpower status" in the region.

AMERICA: President Bush said Washington does not seek the destruction of Iraq and said the war in the Gulf is aimed solely at reversing Saddam's aggression. "It is a just war and it is a war in which goodwill prevails... we do not seek the destruction of Iraq. We have respect for the people of Iraq. We don't want to see a country so destabilised that Iraq itself will become a target," he said in an address to the National Religious Broadcasters' convention.

Bomb tailor-made for terminal strike

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

The GBU-15 modular guide bomb, ordered in bulk by the United States Air Force in the spring of 1980, could have been tailor-made for the job of destroying the manifolds which control the flow of oil at the Mina al-Ahmadi terminal in Kuwait.

The designers of 3,94 metre-long bomb intended it for use against heavily defended fixed targets such as bridges, tunnels, airfields, control centres and fixed missile sites. Their intention was to produce a weapon which packed a powerful punch and could be guided to its target without putting at risk the aircrew.

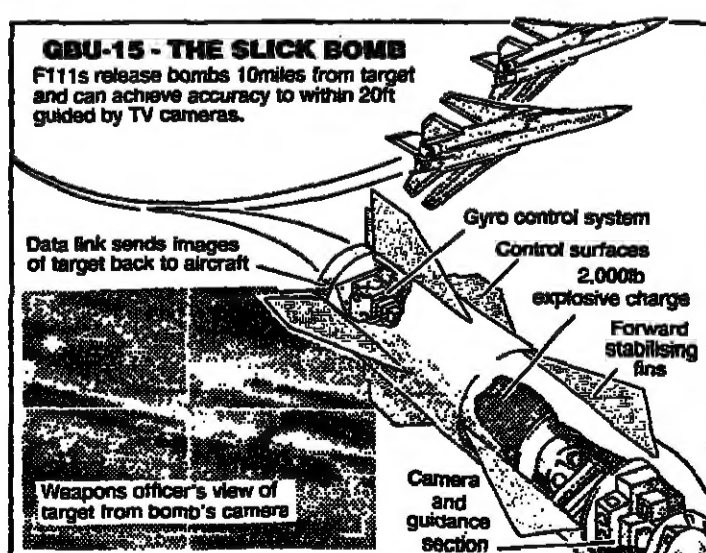
It had to have a aiming device which would allow the pilot to see the target without being seen himself. So Rockwell International, the main contractors for the weapon, went to Hughes Aircraft and asked them to design a video recorder which would transmit pictures seen by the television camera in the nose of the bomb back to the aircraft's weapons officer and to produce the electronic circuitry which would enable him to guide the weapon precisely to its target.

After years of research and development through the 1970s, trials of the resulting design proved more successful than even the most optimistic forecasts had predicted, with a success rate of well over 85 per cent.

The bomb itself is not powered by any motor but relies on the forward momentum of the aircraft to propel it towards its target from distances which vary between 1.5 kilometres to 80 kilometres (50 miles), depending on the height and speed at which it is launched.

The four large rear fins are pre-set to take the bomb either upwards immediately after launch from a low altitude, or on a gradual descent if launched from height. A series of gyroscopes act as an automatic pilot, moving the fins to ensure that the missile keeps exactly to the track pre-determined before the aircraft takes off.

Once launched, the operator sees a black and white image of the target on a small television screen in his cockpit which has been transmitted back from the bomb's own DSU-27A television seeker in the nose.



and each launched a bomb slung beneath their swept back wings in its general direction. From several miles out the camera began relaying its images - deliberately in black and white to give better contrast - while the weapons operators moved a small control column near their right hand until two white cross lines bisected the exact spot which they had been told would cut the flow of oil through the manifolds.

Once the weapon was heading for the exact centre of the target they pressed a button on top of the column which locked the missile's electronic eye in position - technically "designating" the target -

سكود من العراق

Correspondents in the war zone report on the progress of Operation Desert Storm

WAR AT SEA

Air supremacy a key factor in strategy for coast landing

From JAMIE DETTMER, ON BOARD HMS LONDON

IN THE wake of last week's amphibious rehearsal by elements of the American fourth and fifth marine expeditionary brigades, Iraqi military planners are now no doubt considering how they can repel an allied landing on the Kuwaiti coast.

The US has amassed in the Gulf the biggest sea-going force seen since the Korean war. The bulk of America's amphibious forces are now committed to the Gulf. The first and seventh marine expeditionary brigades (MEBs) are ashore in Saudi Arabia, while the fourth and fifth MEBs are embarked on 27 amphibious warships led by the command ship Blue Ridge.

It is unlikely that the allies would attempt a landing until they have achieved air supremacy. With Saddam Hussein holding back his best aircraft, such as the Mirage-F1s and the MiG-29 full-curve fighters, the allies can make little progress towards dominating the sky.

The recent appearance of Iraqi aircraft in Iran further complicates the picture for allied planners. Will Iraq release Iraqi aeroplanes at Baghdad's request? Or should the allies discount about 100 aeroplanes parked in Iranian airfields and assume that they will play no further part in the conflict?

Most military planners normally favour using worst-case scenarios. Allied tactics in the Gulf are unlikely to depart from that approach, and are probably including the Iranian-based Iraqi planes in their calculations.

In the 1982 Falklands war, British naval forces had to fight without air superiority. Six British ships were sunk and ten others were badly damaged. The full-blown of naval weapons systems was an abiding lesson of the Falklands war. The battle for San Carlos water also highlighted the difficulties for naval forces in resisting air strikes when in shore.

Royal Navy officers have argued that their tactics quickly conquered the Exocet missile threat. However, most naval officers involved in the Falklands war

accept that if the Argentine air force had possessed more than five anti-ship Exocet missiles, British losses probably would have been higher.

In the Gulf, allied naval forces face a much greater Exocet threat. Thirty-one of Iraq's 100 or so Mirage-F1s are believed to bear anti-ship Exocet missiles. A concerted attack by Iraqi Mirages would almost certainly be overcome by the allies, but a few Mirages would get through and within Exocet-firing range of allied ships.

If the allies decided to go ahead with a landing without having destroyed the bulk of Iraq's most dangerous fighters, a major high-technology battle off the shores of Kuwait would take place. The allies would have to consider not only the Exocet threat, but Iraqi ground forces have anti-surface Silkworm missile batteries located in key places along Kuwait's coast.

In any landing on the Kuwaiti coast, the allies will have to rely on the so-called point defence of their warships. These include Britain's Sea Wolf missile system, fitted to the type-22 frigates HMS London and HMS Brazen. American warships would use older missile systems, Sea Sparrow and the basic point missile defence system. US warships would also bring to bear the Falcon Phalanx, a close-up rapid-firing gun.

All these point defence weapons can knock out Exocets and Silkworms, as well as aircraft. However, the Sea Wolf system is widely considered the best of them. In the Falklands, Sea Wolf missiles destroyed five Argentine aircraft, and since then Sea Wolf has been radically refined.

However, the allies will hope that Iraqi aircraft will be knocked out long before they pose a threat to any landing craft and warship escorts. Here, the allies would rely on long-range missiles: Britain's Sea Dart system, fitted to the type-42 destroyers, HMS Cardiff and HMS Gloucester, and the Americans' standard missile, controlled by the Aegis system.

Britain's role in an amphibious operation would be significant. As well as the likely involvement of four type-22 frigates and four type-42 destroyers in the Gulf, the allies would look for a major contribution from Britain's seven mine-sweepers in the Gulf. British expertise in mine clearance is well respected.

An oil slick off Kuwait would make minesweeping ahead of a landing that much more difficult. A slick would, however, have little effect on allied warships. Although the ships suck up their water requirements from the sea, they do not use surface water where the oil would lie. Deep-suction systems draw on lower depths.

An oil slick would be hard to set alight as a defensive ploy by the Iraqis. Lighter oils in the slick would rapidly evaporate, leaving a sludgy tar.

In the end, the allies would rely on a landing on their strength in the air. The judgment that allied planners must make is whether they can afford to attempt a landing without having destroyed the Mirage-F1s and MiG-29s.

However, a thick oil slick could pose a problem for crews on minesweepers, because it would give off toxic fumes, including hydrogen sulphide.

(This dispatch is subject to allied military reporting restrictions)



Desert bowl: US troops watching the Super Bowl early yesterday morning on an outdoor screen in Saudi Arabia cheer as the Giants score. Report, page 32

FRONT LINE

Bringing home the misery of life on the other side

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN SAUDI ARABIA

THE explosions began as we were strolling to the canteen for supper, marvelling at the brightness of the stars on a night of extraordinary clarity. They sounded far off, possibly from the direction of the forward Iraqi positions in Kuwait, and were heavier and more frequent than anything we have heard so far in this sector.

By the time we had finished eating a spicy curry the distant crumps were coming three or four times a minute. Standing outside our tent, we could occasionally see the lights of allied warplanes and once an aircraft was briefly silhouetted against the bright, almost full, moon — the sort they call a bombers' moon.

We still do not know exactly which section of the Iraqi lines received this pounding, but it is not hard to imagine the plight of the Iraqi soldiers who endured several unbroken hours of terror. Air attacks at night must surely have a shattering effect on morale.

Without hope of protective air cover from their own side, the front-line units — with a heavy

proportion of lightly trained conscripts — could only huddle deeper into their bunkers and pray for first light.

As it happens, enemy morale was very much on the mind of Brigadier Patrick Cordingley, the 7th Armoured Brigade commander, when we ran across him earlier in the day. Surrounded by the colonels of his units before the start of an intricate exercise known as a "telephone battle", he was keen to emphasise the contrast between the position of the British troops, for the most part warm, well fed and considerably less tense about the Scud missile threat, with that of their Iraqi counterparts. "Everything we know suggests they are having a miserable time of it."

Watching the latest war exercise gather pace in the dimly lit command vehicles at brigade headquarters, while officers crouched over minutely detailed maps and juggled a stream of radio traffic and phone calls on secure lines, the shape of the allied ground offensive gradually became more clear. For security

reasons, there is not much we can say about it at this stage, but the depths of planning and training that lie behind the strategy, employing "mix and match" formations of armour, infantry and combat engineers, were fully evident.

It is said, of course, that no battle plan survives the first shock of contact. As one young officer cheerfully observed: "You can get it right on paper and rehearse the guys to perfection, but they still haven't invented the crystal ball that tells you what the enemy will do when the shooting starts."

Last night's savage battering of Iraqi lines was followed by a long downpour, turning the sand into clinging liquid mud; it was uncomfortable enough for us in stout tents and warm sleeping bags. How much worse it must have been, how sapping to the spirit, over on the other side.

Yet while these considerations encourage the allied planners, there is no room for over-confidence. The history of war contains too many accounts of troops, who did not know, or would not acknowledge, that they were beaten, reaching deep into their reserves of courage and stamina and, one presumes, pride to fight on in hopeless circumstances. Nothing that allied intelligence can glean from the trickle of deserters crossing from the Iraqi positions suggests that the main body of the enormous troop concentrations assembled near the border with Saudi Arabia is approaching cracking point.

Only time will tell whether the repeated air attacks can finally drain the spirit from them. It would be too much to say that the British soldiers with whom we mix every day feel sorry for the enemy; the approving nods that greet every extra-loud explosion from the right direction testify to that. But they do have a keen understanding of what the Iraqis are going through.

(This dispatch is subject to allied military reporting restrictions.)

WAR IN THE AIR

Buccaneers prepare for action in new allied offensive

From LIN JENKINS WITH THE RAF IN THE GULF

AS THE newest arrivals in the Gulf went operational yesterday it was clear that the unlikely combination of elderly low-tech aircraft and precision bomb-guiding technology of the RAF Buccaneers holds much affection for their air crews.

The aircraft, built in the Sixties, emerged in their new desert camouflage, salmon pink, like pensioners with new perms, to taxi down the airfield for their first practice missions over the Gulf.

"I like to think she's a bit like my granny," said Wing Commander Bill Cope, aged 43, as he clambered from the cockpit after his first flight in the desert arena. "She was old too, but everybody said she was formidable."

Flight Lieutenant Carl Wilson, aged 32, a navigator on Buccaneers for seven years, was equally tender. "She was built in the days of planes being made out of box girders and railway sleepers. Nothing's going to stop this thing. She's an oldie, but a goodie."

The need for the subsonic Buccaneer in combat came as a surprise for the air crews from RAF Lossiemouth, Scotland, as it did to those dictating strategy. The

reinforced bunkers where Iraq's airforce remains hidden, largely intact, demand precision bombing.

The move has come as the RAF has started to switch the focus of its bombing raids from airfields to targets such as communications installations, ammunition dumps, artillery batteries, supply lines and missile sites. Each of the half-squadron of Buccaneers has a Paveway laser designator that can pinpoint targets with devastating accuracy.

Group Captain David Henderson, commander of the RAF detachment in the Gulf, said: "We're moving away from airfields ever so slightly while we wait to see if his air force comes up. When we see some evidence of them, we'll go back again and attack his airfields. Until we do, we'll concentrate on other targets, which have a higher priority."

Five RAF Tornado strike aircraft have been shot down in attacks on Iraqi targets. The Tornados, which are mostly used in attacks on airfields, swoop in low to release their bombs, exposing themselves to heavy ground-fire. Buccaneers, working with Tornados and Jaguars, will be able to launch laser-guided bombs from a distance, avoiding most anti-aircraft fire.

Group Captain Niall Irving, British forces spokesman in the Gulf, said: "The first thing they'll know about it is when the bomb comes through the door."

The sophisticated laser tracking system is in a pod aboard the Buccaneer. It locks on to the target allowing bombs dropped by Tornados and Jaguars to follow precisely the track of the beam.

Flt Lt Wilson said: "It's a posh video game, an old piece of kit which the Americans developed for Vietnam and we have adapted. From the back seat, you're actually aiming at the laser and tracking the target all the time. You have a TV picture of the target and the bombs going off. It gives you a big kick."

Flight Lieutenant Glen Mason, aged 27, said that the system allowed "smart bombs" to be delivered with almost incredible accuracy. "You can put them through a door, you can put them through a particular window, you can put them where you want to. Give us a target — Land Rover, anything — the navigator just puts his cross hairs on it and takes it out. Simple as that."

The change in tactics to target aircraft hangars left the men with short notice of their entry into the war. Some were in Gibraltar and others on maritime flight exercises in Cornwall when the decision was made. Wing Cdr Cope said: "Some only had eight hours between getting back home and leaving for here."

"I feel apprehensive, worried, and scared, but with the heights and speeds we will be flying at I think we'll be fairly safe. The operation by the Tornados and Jaguars so far has been damn good. The environment we'll be going into will be considerably less threatening than that at the early stages."

The tactical change began to take effect yesterday, when RAF Tornados attacked an Iraqi oil refinery.

(This report is subject to allied military reporting restrictions)

EGYPT

Foreign 'sabotage team' detained

From MICHAEL KNIFE IN CAIRO

THE Egyptian authorities have arrested a number of foreigners trying to enter the country to carry out sabotage, an Egyptian interior ministry source said yesterday.

The foreigners bore false passports and large amounts of foreign currencies, according to the government-controlled Middle East news agency in a report which was later confirmed by the interior ministry.

The report said that the foreigners from a number of unspecified countries had made detailed confessions about their assignments, which were aimed at "undermining security and stability in Egypt because of its stand against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait."

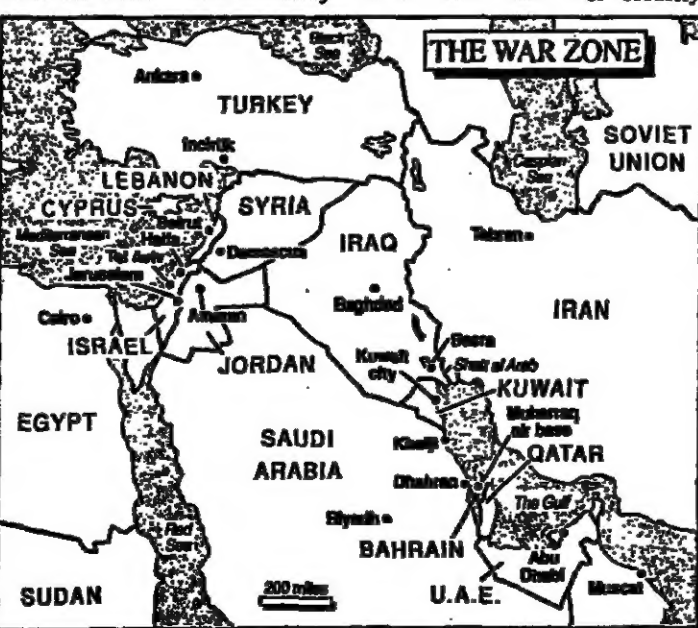
When Iraq crossed the border Egypt tightened its security, and since the allies' began their offensive stringent precautions have been enforced at strategic locations including the Suez canal and the Aswan dam.

Many tourist attractions were initially closed but the interior ministry later announced that acts of sabotage and terrorism were likely to emanate from Arab sources so ancient monuments and other tourist sites were being reopened to Westerners while staying closed to Arabs.

The need for vigilance has been underlined by a vitriolic attack on President Mubarak by the Egyptian leader would soon be assassinated by his own people.

Baghdad radio said on Sunday night that President Mubarak was a "frightened coward" and said he "lacking in manliness" and said he had sold out his country for the money. That clearly referred to the US agreement to write off Egypt's \$7 billion foreign aid debt for its support in the Gulf war.

The Iraqi commentary called the Egyptian leader stupid and "lacking in manliness" and said he had sold out his country for the money. That clearly referred to the US agreement to write off Egypt's \$7 billion foreign aid debt for its support in the Gulf war.



JORDAN

Refugees say Iraqi hospitals closed to civilians

From EDWARD GORMAN IN AMMAN

REFUGEES crossing into Jordan from Iraq yesterday claimed that hospitals throughout Iraq had been closed to civilians in order to cope with an apparent flood of military casualties. The latest batch of over 1,000 refugees, most of them Jordanians, were allowed across the border at Ruwished, after spending several nights in the freezing desert awaiting the reopening of the frontier.

A 22-year-old Jordanian, a former employee of a property development company in Kuwait, said the new three-lane highway from Baghdad to the border had been extensively damaged by allied bombing. Speaking in English he said: "It was very tough. We came from Kuwait to Jordan — the road was almost destroyed. Civilian cars were touched by the bombs from the planes and it was very difficult to find petrol."

He added that on a number of occasions during his journey he witnessed bombing raids and that allied bombing was continuing 24 hours a day and all the shops in Baghdad were shut. He claimed the price of petrol had risen from 1.8 Iraqi dinars to fill a 25 litre tank to around 150 dinars. "If we had known it would be so hard to find

petrol we would have stayed in Kuwait," he said.

Relief officials cautioned that information gathered from refugees and others reaching Jordan from Iraq was often inconsistent or inaccurate. Hans Einhaus, co-ordinator of emergency operations for the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation in Amman, said: "Whatever we hear from them is contradictory and doesn't give us a clear picture." Mr Einhaus added that there were nevertheless indications that some of the infrastructure in Iraq had been destroyed and that there were problems with electricity, water and sewerage.

In addition to around 800 Jordanians, Syrians, Sudanese and Lebanese were permitted to cross the border yesterday leaving an unknown number — possibly several thousand — of others including Iraqis, Yemenis, and more Sudanese, still stranded in the desert awaiting permission from the Iraqis to leave. Relief officials who have been supplying food, medicines and blankets to those still on the Iraqi side of the border, say refugees are not heading orders from Baghdad to return to the Iraqi capital to get exit visas before travelling on to Jordan.

The possible influx of over a million

more refugees and the increasing likelihood that oil supplies from Iraq will be seriously disrupted, if not stopped altogether, could cause chaos for a country with no oil of its own and very limited reserves.

On Sunday there were unverifiable claims by refugees that allied planes had bombed the road between Baghdad and the Jordanian frontier, which is used by lorry tankers bringing crude to Jordan. If such attacks continue, tanker drivers may find it either too difficult or too dangerous to continue making trips.

Most independent observers believe Jordan's chances of avoiding being dragged into the conflict are improving by the day. The most important single development to Jordan's advantage has been the delivery to Israel of Patriot missiles and the measured response by Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, to repeated Scud attacks by Iraq.

Another key feature has been the reduction of tension within Jordan itself, where the militantly pro-Iraqi and largely Palestinian population had been expected to prove possibly uncontrollable once hostilities began over Kuwait.

Senior Jordanian officials are reluctant to acknowledge publicly the relief within

King Hussein's government and certainly do not want to be seen to be praising Israel for what the White House has described as its "restraint" in the face of Iraqi provocation.

Ibrahim Izzadene, minister for information and a former Jordanian ambassador in Washington who is regarded as being close to the king, said yesterday: "It's too early to know exactly what is going to happen," he said. "We have a feeling ... that this is a war that will go [on] for some time ... so it's very difficult to just have a feeling that things are secure [for Jordan] at this stage."

The king has noticeably toned down his criticism of America, the allied powers and their conduct of the war. This suggests he is already working towards what many here regard as the inevitable rapprochement with his former friends in the West and some in the Gulf, which Jordan will desperately need both economically and diplomatically once the conflict is over, assuming an allied victory.

While in the short term Jordan's strategic and security situation continues to improve and anti-American and anti-Western sentiment has given away to elation at the strikes on Israel, the situation could become volatile again if Saddam Hussein is decisively defeated.

Wing Cdr Cope: "I think we'll be fairly safe"

Distant conflict raises level of angst at home for Germans

MORE than 63 per cent of the German population suffer angst whenever they think about the Gulf war, compared with 36 per cent who are not worried, according to the latest television poll.

The result contrasts with views in France, where an overwhelming 76 per cent in the latest poll were convinced the war was just.

But only in The Netherlands do levels of approval for the war approach the 86 per cent recorded in Britain by *The Sunday Times* Gulf panel last weekend. The German poll showed that 85 per cent thought that President Saddam Hussein was chiefly responsible for the war, compared with only 3 per cent who blamed the United States — a view shared to varying degrees by other Europeans in recent polls.

But Germans are much more divided about the involvement

of their own country. Respondents in the monthly Politbarometer by the ZDF channel were split between those who thought that Germany should become involved if Turkey were attacked (48 per cent), and those who thought it should stay out of any conflict even if that happened (47 per cent).

The poll also showed that the Gulf war is still significantly less important to people living in eastern Germany than in the economic situation, with 83 per cent of those in the east who were questioned insisting that it was "unfair" that workers in the west were paid more money for doing similar work.

In another poll for *Der Spiegel*, a majority of 58 per cent against 32 per cent supported the decision to send Luftwaffe aircraft to Turkey, although only 43 per

Opinion polls have exposed divergent views on the Gulf among Europeans, Alan Capps writes. The British and Dutch share the highest approval of the war

cent were in favour of them becoming involved in fighting if Turkey were attacked.

A separate poll of people's worries found that Germans were most concerned about Israel being drawn into the war, followed by anxiety about a worldwide environmental catastrophe and then terrorism in Germany. Oil shortages were the least of their concerns.

On the question of Germany's role in helping to arm Iraq, a Wickart Institute poll on Sunday showed that 79 per cent felt shame about this against only 10

per cent who did not. A French opinion poll published yesterday showed unwavering support for President Mitterrand's deployment of forces in the Gulf. Some 77 per cent polled by the BVA market research company for the newspaper *Libération* said they approved of his policy. Only 18 per cent disapproved.

Up to 70 per cent also said they supported President Bush's handling of the conflict, and 76 per cent said they believed the United States and its allies were right to go to war against Iraq. A

total of 79 per cent said they approved of French air force raids on Iraqi territory, while 17 per cent disapproved.

Asked what they thought was the American objective, 39 per cent said the liberation of Kuwait, while another 38 per cent said the fall of Saddam and 26 per cent the destruction of Iraqi military potential.

Dutch support for the Gulf campaign has been increased by outrage at the Iraqi Scud attacks on Israel. An Amsterdam university survey last week showed that 86 per cent of the population supported military action against Saddam, compared with 68 per cent on the eve of war.

After nine days of war, Italian hawks are gaining steadily on the doves, according to the latest opinion polls. On January 19, 42.9 per cent of Italians were in

favour of participation, while 52.1 were against. By January 25 the figures had become 44.1 and 46.9 per cent respectively.

Italians, however, are pessimistic about the results of the conflict, with 59.7 per cent believing that the war "will involve a great part of the Middle East nations", and 65.9 per cent saying that "negotiations should be intensified". Only 28.1 per cent want to intensify military action.

Despite sparse anti-war demonstrations, normally-neutral Danes gave 76 per cent support to the war in a Gallup poll, for the leading conservative daily *Berlingske Tidende*. Only 11 per cent saw the war as wrong.

Attitudes to increasing Denmark's military involvement in the Gulf are more equivocal, with 44 per cent favouring extra

military assistance and 47 per cent opposed. Denmark has a 100-man crewed Corvette in the Gulf and has sent gas masks to Turkey and Israel, medical teams to the war zone and has set up a hospital for war casualties in Denmark.

The poll also reveals that 52 per cent of Danes see the main motivation for the Gulf war as being to protect Western oil supplies.

Only 29 per cent believe it is purely to counter Iraqi aggression against Kuwait.

A poll commissioned by the Norwegian newspaper *Dagbladet* showed 80 per cent of a 631-strong sample believe Iraq will be forced out of Kuwait. Four per cent think the country will hold Kuwait successfully against the allied forces and 16 per cent "don't know".

Hurd hopes to soothe Germany's feelings over money grumbles

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

JOHN MAJOR raised the question of German financial help for British forces in the Gulf in a conversation last week with Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, and Germany has asked Britain to draw up a detailed list of its needs which Bonn will try to meet.

Germany, however, has been shocked and angered by British accusations at the weekend of foot-dragging, which German officials say has created a climate of emotion that makes negotiations more difficult.

"We are always available for a rational, reasonable discussion," a senior German official said yesterday.

Douglas Hurd, the Foreign Secretary, will go to Bonn, probably tomorrow, and will try to calm the atmosphere.

But talks on burden-sharing will have to wait until the war cabinet has looked at the list of allies it will approach and what each will be asked to provide.

Mr Hurd's visit is to discuss the outlines of a postwar settlement, exchanging the same ideas

with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, that he put last week to Roland Dumas in Paris. But the public criticisms of German attitudes over the Gulf crisis are bound to be a central topic.

A senior German official accused the media in Britain of ignoring the money Germany had already pledged for the allied war effort, the presence of its ships in the Gulf and planes in Turkey. Germany was prohibited constitutionally from sending troops to the area. It was not practical to demand that Bonn change its constitution so soon after reunification, reversing a policy of 40 years and laying Germany open to accusations of flexing its newfound muscles.

The Foreign Office has been embarrassed by the public row over money. It does not want to identify those who will be targeted, believing this will only antagonise public opinion and make it more difficult to raise contributions. But ministers have raised the issue in every recent encounter with European partners and others.

By chance the new Belgian ambassador, Herman Dehenin, yesterday called on Mr Hurd, for a first meeting after presenting his credentials. The Belgian refusal to provide Britain with ammunition before the war has drawn wash comment from British officials, and Belgian's contribution to the war effort was one of the issues discussed.

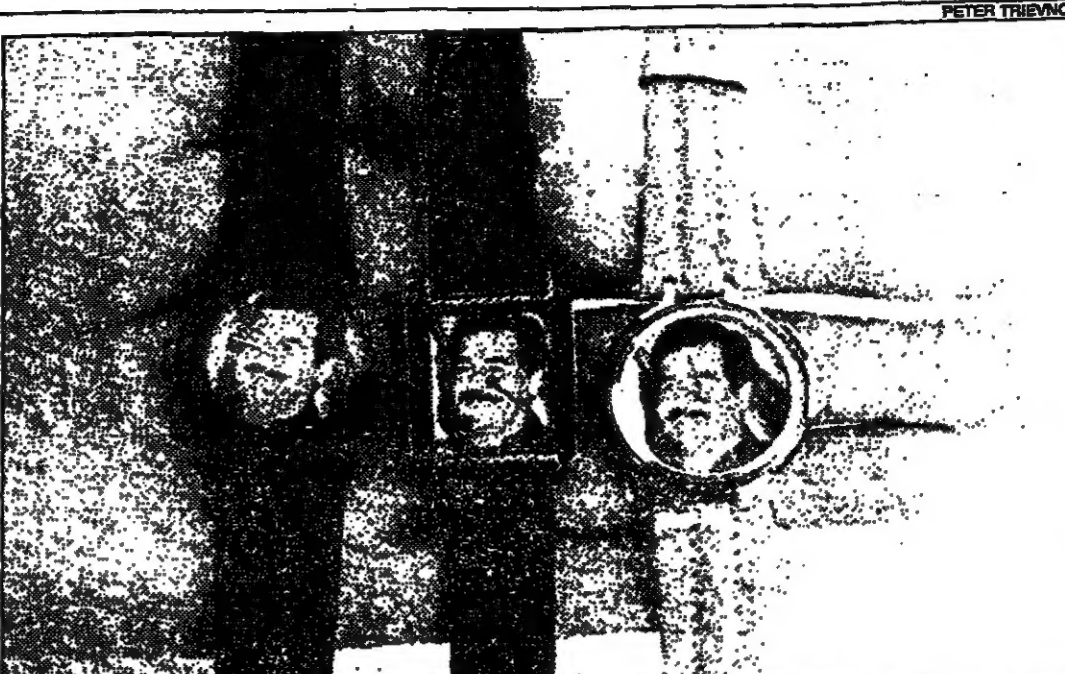
The message Britain is trying to send to all its partners is that the European Community and others ought to realise that Britain is fighting in the Gulf not for its own interests but to uphold United Nations resolutions. All the world, especially oil-importing nations, would benefit from the defeat of Saddam Hussein. European partners and others were therefore obliged to do their bit to help. Britain has reminded them that United Nations resolution 678 "requests all states to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken" in pursuance of the authorisation to use "all necessary means" to get Iraq out of Kuwait.

Herr Genscher, who cancelled his visit here tomorrow because of a Bundestag debate, will tell Mr Hurd of German concern that Britain seems to be using the current divisions in Europe to slow down European political union. Germany insists that instead common procedures should be drawn up to deal better with similar crises in the future.

Mr Hurd will emphasise to Herr Genscher, as he did to M Dumas, that Britain sees no role for a permanent British presence in the Gulf after the end of the war, despite the banking of some Gulf rulers for a return to the old days of a British security guarantee. Instead Britain wants the initiatives for regional stability to come from the Arabs. It might be willing to take part in a temporary security force under the aegis of the United Nations, but beyond that would limit its military aid to training, naval visits and exercises.

Mr Hurd will also broach two other subjects he brought up with M Dumas: the military containment of Iraq after its defeat, and whether sanctions should continue. He will insist there must be a swift resolution of the festering Arab-Israeli conflict, and wants the Europeans to think now about the likely difficulties: who will represent the Palestinians, and how the Israelis can be persuaded to attend.

Although the Americans are taking preliminary soundings, Mr Hurd has been more active than his European partners in planning the postwar scenario. He thinks much will depend on how and when the war ends. But he believes the Europeans must begin to co-ordinate their strategy now.



Cashing in on the war: the top-selling items in the street markets in Amman are \$5 watches showing Saddam Hussein's face and masks of George Bush, Saddam and Yasser Arafat on sale at the British Toy and Hobbies Fair at Earls Court

ISRAEL

Arens says 'red line' crossed

From RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

WITH the threat of a chemical or biological weapons attack growing daily, Israeli newspapers indicated yesterday that the balance is tipping towards an Israeli raid on Iraqi missile sites, which could be accepted and even privately applauded by the Arab members of the American-led coalition.

Officials said President Saddam Hussein was becoming more desperate. "It is logical to think that the more Saddam is pushed against the wall, the less he has to lose and the greater the danger that he will use a more extreme weapon," a spokesman for Moshe Arens, the defence minister, said. Mr Arens said Iraq had "crossed a red line" by preparing to use chemical weapons. "We think we could make a contribution to neutralising the threat," Mr Arens said, saying US successes against the missile sites had been "less than complete". Mr Arens said

that any Israeli action would be co-ordinated with the American Air Force.

Richard Cheney, the US Secretary of Defence, agreed there was a "distinct possibility" that Saddam might fire Scuds armed with chemical weapons. "We do not know for sure that Saddam can put a chemical warhead on a missile," Mr Arens's spokesman said. "But we have to assume that he can." The Israeli press quoted a former French military adviser to Iraq as saying that in addition to Scuds, Iraq might launch a suicide attack by MIG 29 fighters loaded with chemical weapons.

Israel is basking in world approval for its 11-day policy of restraint. "Israel can afford to strike back now," one diplomat said. "It has tremendous international goodwill and understanding behind it."

The newspaper *Yediot Aharanot*

said that if America failed to find and destroy missile launchers soon, Israel had to be ready to act. It was possible that Iraq was launching the al-Abbas missiles, whose range was greater than that of the modified Scud B. Equally, the missile launchers might be underground, with well-camouflaged covering which was only drawn back at launch. The options were: a "well-aimed American nuclear strike on the launching areas", or a ground attack with specific targets.

Defence experts said that if Iraq succeeded in arming Scuds with chemical warheads, a direct Patriot anti-missile hit might help to disperse the chemicals over a wider area. Experts said it would be difficult for anti-missile defences to distinguish one kind of Scud from another.

(This dispatch is subject to allied military reporting restrictions)

Guerrilla threat to bases in Germany

Bonn — Holy Islamic War, a radical Palestinian group, intends to attack American and British installations in Germany, according to the group's spokesman, Nader Tamimi. In an interview given in Amman and published by the Berlin paper *Der Morgen* yesterday, he said: "We are thinking of an American installation in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt, for example" (Ian Murray writes).

Last week he called on all Muslims to be ready to carry out suicide attacks against Western installations. Seeking to justify the attacks, he said that Western countries had sent their troops to Iraq to attack women and children "only because this Arab country is strong". It was therefore right for the Palestinians to strike back "at those who are responsible for aggression on Iraq".

The German anti-terror squad believes that there are around 1,400 potential Arab terrorists in the country. The counter-intelligence service has reported that a number of Palestinians have gone into hiding in eastern Germany, including members of the extremist People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command. The group is known to have had close links with the East German Stasi secret police before unification and is thought to have maintained good contacts with former agents.

The sources said that surviving members of Germany's Red Army Faction, who had worked with Palestinian groups, are also prepared to carry out attacks.

Bank bomb blast

Athens — An American bank and an insurance company here were damaged yesterday by the second terrorist attack in three days, but nobody was hurt. Although responsibility has not been claimed, police believe the bomb and rocket attack was carried out by the November 17 group, which claimed responsibility for a similar incident on Friday. The group said then that it was protesting against "the unprovoked allied attack against the Iraqi people".

Poll tax plea

THE Labour party yesterday called on the government to compel local authorities to exempt all members of the armed forces serving in the Gulf from paying the poll tax. David Blunkett, the party's local government spokesman, said many councils had ignored advice from the environment department that service personnel on Gulf duties should not have to pay.

University attack

Beirut — Five unidentified gunmen stormed an American University of Beirut agricultural research centre in the village of Hawsh Snaid near Baalbek, in eastern Lebanon yesterday, engaging police guarding the centre in a gun battle that left no injuries but some material damage, police said. Sources in eastern Lebanon believed the attackers belonged to the pro-Iranian Shia fundamentalist Hezbollah (Party of God) which has a large base in Baalbek.

Audience doubled

BBC *Breakfast News* more than doubled its audience in the three days following the outbreak of hostilities, overtaking TV-am as the most watched early news programme, audience research shows. Its average audience of 800,000 grew to 2.3 million on January 17 and 1.9 million on January 18, compared to TV-am's 2 million and 1.7 million.

Refuelling protest

Delhi — India confirmed yesterday that it had allowed United States C-141 transport aircraft engaged in the Gulf war to refuel in Bombay. The announcement brought protests from Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) party, which keeps the minority government afloat in parliament. It became clear that only a tight circle of the administration knew about the arrangement.

New Bonn curbs on 'exporters of death'

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

HANS Neusel, the junior minister in charge of state security, is preparing plans to tap the telephones and check the mail of companies suspected of breaking laws which prohibit the export of armaments. Although he has ruled out the use of the secret service to track down firms breaking the laws, he said yesterday that police, customs officials and the prosecutor's office could be mobilised to help track down firms that were suspected of breaches of the arms export ban.

The German government said yesterday that two more companies were now being investigated for breaking the embargo on arms sales to Iraq, bringing the total so far to 11. The names of 110 German firms suspected of breaking the embargo have been supplied by American and British intelligence. So far German investigators have cleared 25 of them. Although some companies that have been cleared did send goods to Iraq, the investigators have accepted that they did so in good faith, unaware that the goods could be put to military use or were breaching the embargo.

Today Jürgen Möllemann, the economics minister, is to announce more regulations aimed at tightening controls on arms exports, the third time the government has done this since 1989, when it was found that Germany had helped Libya to build a chemical warfare plant at Rabta.

The German Industry Federation is, meanwhile, seeking to set up a joint control of arms exports with the American National Association of Manufacturers and to draft a blueprint for international regulations which would be adopted throughout the EC and by Japan. The federation's president, Heinrich Weiss, has visited Washington to co-ordinate action, and teams of experts from the two organisations are now to draw up recommendations for a reform of the Cocom list. The idea is to extend this to cover not only conventional weapons, but the export of nuclear, biological and chemical technology to the Third World. It is also intended to make it more difficult the purchase of seemingly innocent equipment in different countries, which can be assembled to create a weapon, as happened with the Iraqi "super gun". Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, called yesterday for tougher controls to stop the "exporters and producers of death".

At the same time Edzard Reuter, the head of Daimler-Benz, one



Möller: tightening arms export regulations

of the companies named as supplying technology to Iraq, has complained that the government turned a blind eye to such exports during the "first Gulf war" with Iran. He told the news magazine, *Der Spiegel*, that it had been politically acceptable to help Iraq during that war. "Nowhere in Germany is there an economic theme about which there is so much hypocrisy, cowardice and opportunism as arms exports," he complained. He, too, called for EC-wide regulations to control such sales because countries were lacking in morals when it came to selling weapons.

Germany imposed a total ban on selling weapons to the Gulf in 1982.

PARIS NOTEBOOK by John Phillips

Socialists keep up radical front with less chic

War is taking its toll in the world of Parisian high fashion. Many private buyers and store officials who were invited from America have refused to fly to this week's haute couture shows because of fears of terrorism.

Not a few American fashion journalists were also wary of travelling across the Atlantic for the catwalk parades. *Harpers Bazaar* and *Vogue*, however, were not desperate for volunteers for the perilous assignment, because they have Paris correspondents. An editor from *Vogue* did fly over in the end, despite reports to the contrary. Other magazines decided to play safe.

The Pierre Balmain salon is not taking part in this year's shows, having closed its couture department to focus on ready to wear, perfume and accessories. A spokesman for the designer said his traditional clients from the Gulf failed to fly up to Paris to order custom-made clothes.

Nine Ricci also is missing its wealthy Gulf clientele, who normally account for as much as 60 per cent of business. Ricci temporarily laid off half its seamstresses

last year after the Gulf confrontation began but gradually reinstated them after they staged a demonstration outside the offices of the fashion house.

Invitations were closely checked by security guards when creations by the Italian designer, Giorgio Armani, opened the five days of shows at the Ritz.

Despite war worries, many models could not afford to cancel their engagements. A Givenchy model from New York, Lou Sierra, said: "At least two-thirds of the New York models finally decided to come. On our plane we were the only five people. We weren't scared."

A few hours before the Armani models began their colourful and cheerful numbers, a bomb blew out the ground floor at the offices of the left-wing *Libération* newspaper.

Nobody was hurt in the explosion, which in a rambling note found on the scene was claimed to be linked to the Gulf. But members of the Socialist government, led by the avant-garde Jack Lang, the culture minister, hastened to go on record commiserating about what the French



media described as the first act of Gulf-related terrorism in the country.

The government's response was noticeably lower key when another explosive charge went off outside a hotel for Arab and North African immigrants in front of the main railway station in Marseille on Sunday. As the war drags on, officials are deeply worried about relations between the millions of Arabs living in France and its community of some 700,000 Jews, the largest in Western Europe. But politicians, looking to their mainly white consti-

tuencies, currently prefer to reserve their sympathies for the trendy newspaper rather than the ethnic minorities.

French television has become dull since the war started. Michel Rocard, the prime minister, has asked stations to desist from showing French air force pilots on television, should any be captured.

Philippe Séguin, a leading opposition politician, yesterday called on the government to set up a French equivalent of CNN to break the English language monopoly in non-stop cable news.

The private Channel 5 is adapting to the grave national mood by showing fewer pornographic films, while the *Bébête Show*, France's popular equivalent of *Spitting Image*, is not resuming its satirical programmes. Programmes are believed to feel the sketches — President Mitterrand is portrayed as a puppet frog calling himself Dien — are inappropriate while the Elysée Palace seeks to drum up support for the war effort.

Paris fashions, page 16

سكز لمن لا يصل

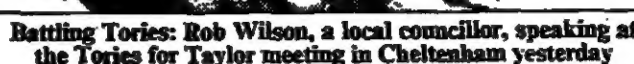
Griffiths job will put heart into Thatcherites

By MICHAEL McCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Lord Henley, social security minister, replied that there were profound differences about how to relieve small businesses. It would be unwise to write the precise provisions into the bill. He promised consultation before introducing a detailed scheme in secondary legislation next month.

Mary Ann Sieghart, page 12



By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

At the launch yesterday of a Tories for Taylor group, a local councillor said that in the fog of innuendo, it had been forgotten that Mr Taylor was an excellent candidate. Rob Wilson, a member of the executive of the local

The divisions within the local association over the selection of John Taylor as candidate will deepen during the next 12 days as both sides seek to gather support before a special meeting next month that will reconsider the decision. The selection of Mr Taylor, a local councillor in Birm-

Conservative association, said: "We find it unacceptable to be considered a racist town. The Ali Garnett tendency does exist in Cheltenham, but we do not believe they represent the majority view". The association's officers have said that they will resign if Mr Taylor is deselected.

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 Motions on revenue-support
 grants.
Lords (2.30): Planning and
 Compensation bill, committee
 stage continued.

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Schools 'miss out on opportunities of local management'

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNORS and head-teachers of primary schools are failing to take advantage of the opportunities presented by local management, the Audit Commission says today. Budgets at their discretion vary from £80 to more than £300 per pupil.

Many primary schools already have responsibility for their own budgets, and all will have within three years. The commission says that the sums involved, which often exceed £500,000 a year, represent a huge responsibility but also an opportunity to further a school's effectiveness.

A report compiled over two years says that governors should consider more aggressive recruitment of pupils and more active fund-raising. Voluntary contributions range from £10 to £100 per pupil.

The report, *Management within primary schools*, also notes wide variations in funding from education authorities. Although almost half of the schools in the survey received between £1,000 and £1,150 a pupil, some had as little as £800 and others as much as £1,600. Most is earmarked for specific purposes, the remainder is spent at the school's discretion.

The commission suggests the pooling of resources among neighbouring schools and even the relocation of premises. It recommends governors to draw up development plans to try to spend money more effectively. Howard Davies, the controller of

audit, said yesterday: "Many governors are assuming that all their budget is essentially fixed and pre-spent, and they are there in a care and maintenance role. In fact, there are some quite big changes that can be made and have been made."

Redistributing existing budgets would provide the greatest source of extra funds, with staffing decisions offering most flexibility. A reasonable starting point, the report says, would be to have average classes of 30 pupils. Some schools could, however, make more use of unqualified assistants in larger classes, allowing specialist reading coaches to be employed, for example.

The commission produced its report after analysing questionnaires completed by 224 headteachers, visiting 54 of their schools and examining budget allocations by 21 counties, 15 metropolitan districts and 12 outer London boroughs. The counties had the lowest sums available for allocation by governors, although their overall school budgets were close to those in metropolitan districts.

The report stresses that the full benefits of local management will be realised only if schools have clear objectives and thorough evaluation of any changes. Mr Davies said: "The ultimate point of delegating budgets is to produce more effective education. Unless people make explicit choices and monitor the results, how are we going

to know whether it does that or not?" The commission will now compare notes for the first time with the schools inspectorate to try to marry its management findings with the inspectors' quality judgments to try to produce a model of a cost-effective school.

Professor Graeme Davies, vice-chancellor of Liverpool university, was confirmed yesterday as the next chief executive of the Universities Funding Council, succeeding Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, who retires at the end of March. Although a date is yet to be set for Mr Davies to take up the post, the council has decided to involve him in the allocation of student numbers for the next four years, a process that will be complete before Sir Peter's departure.

Mr Davies, a 53-year-old New Zealander who has been a vice-chancellor for only four years, was to have chaired the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals from June onwards. A new election will be held to find a replacement.



Living doll: a secretary from Bournemouth was unveiled yesterday as the real-life Barbie at the Earls Court international toy fair. Hayley Spicer, aged 24, picked from 4,000 hopefuls, sees Barbie as caring and fun-loving, but not a bimbo.

Labour aims to enforce youth work training

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

TRAINING for all young people entering work would be made compulsory under a future Labour government, the Labour party said yesterday.

The statement by Tony Blair, shadow employment secretary, takes Labour policy further than it has gone before in this area. In last year's policy review document, Labour said it would consider making it unlawful for young people to go into work without any training, as it is in a number of Britain's competitor countries.

In a speech in London yesterday, however, Mr Blair said for the first time that Labour had decided that once in government it would require all 16 to 19-year-olds to be trained. The proposal is likely to be examined warily by employers and was opposed yesterday by the government.

Some ministers are, however, privately in favour of introducing some form of compulsory training to improve Britain's skills base, and there is now within Whitehall

an argument about whether that is the right course for a Conservative government to pursue. About 100,000 young people leave school each year and go into work without any training. Labour believes that would be unthinkable in many other countries.

Mr Blair said that Labour had consulted with many bodies engaged in training and the near-consensus was that the government's entirely voluntary approach to training was defective. He said: "If we are to catch up, we must be prepared to put training for 16 to 19-year-olds within a proper legislative framework," which would guarantee for each school leaver entering work an "entitlement to learn".

Mr Blair said that policy would differ sharply from the government's Youth Training Scheme, since it would be based on qualifications gained, not time served, the qualifications would be certified to a proper standard and it would place an obligation on employers to train properly.

Huntsman denies assault

A woman hunt saboteur was hit across the face by a hunt master as she tried to distract his hounds, Cardiff crown court was told yesterday. Helena Ryan, aged 27, claimed that Gareth Morgan, master of the Pentrych hunt, hit her with his whip, severely bruising her face, during a fox hunt at Tonyrefail, Mid Glamorgan, last February.

Mr Morgan, aged 49, of Holdings Road, Pentrych, denies assaulting Miss Ryan, causing her actual bodily harm.

The trial continues today.

GP struck off

Matthew Robinson, a 59-year-old GP in Birmingham, was struck off the medical register yesterday after the General Medical Council's professional conduct committee found him guilty of serious misconduct in ignoring five requests to visit a dying cancer patient.

Subsidy claim

West Oxfordshire district council yesterday won leave to take the government to the High Court over £400,000, which, it says, was wrongly deducted from its housing subsidy due to a rules drafting error.

Rape guidance

The anonymity of rape case victims should extend to husbands in cases of marital rape, Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, the Attorney-General, said yesterday. His guidance, in answer to a parliamentary question, follows a series of prosecutions for marital rape.

Lottery's chance of success is doubted

By RAY CLANCY

A LOTTERY being launched with the promise that some of its proceeds will go to arts, sports and medical organisations is unlikely to attract enough support, it was said yesterday.

UK Charity Lotteries plans to start the lottery in London next month and says that up to 200 charities will receive 25 per cent of its revenue up to £12 million in the first three months. It will sell tickets in newsagents, garages and shops and promises prizes from £1 to £10,000. Organisations that will benefit include the London Symphony Orchestra, the Cheltenham Arts Festival, and Action Research for the Crippled Child.

However, the rival Lottery Promotions Company, which was set up to campaign for a national government-run lottery to benefit the arts, sport and the environment, cast doubt on the venture. Denis Vaughan, secretary, said: "This scheme is not guaranteed success because it will be unable to maintain a sufficient level of consumer interest. The only way that can be done is through a single national lottery with attractive prizes, minimal running costs and guarantees to fund charities."

Golden Grid, the parent company of UK Charity Lotteries, suspended its first venture, Skilball, after five months. UK Charity Lotteries said that unlike that game, the lottery required no skill and had a good chance of success.

Church guide to French customs

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

CHURCH of England members living in France should take communion in a French Roman Catholic church only after seeking the priest's approval, a report says today.

At French Catholic churches, bishops insist that "eucharistic hospitality cannot be habitual". Anglicans in France are, however, welcome to share in the Lord's Supper in reformation churches.

Launching the guidelines at Church House in Westminster, Canon Roger Greenacre, former chaplain of the Anglican church in Paris, said he wished to see Christian dimension brought into twinnings and exchange visits.

In the report, leading Anglican and Catholic churchmen offer guidelines to enable visitors to "use all available opportunities to worship together while respecting those whose discipline may differ from their own."

Suzanne Martineau, from Poitiers, an expert on Anglican-Catholic relations, said many French Catholics were perplexed by Anglicanism. "Any time I speak on Anglicanism in France I have to say it is not Roman Catholic, it is not orthodox, it is not Protestant. The French mentality does not think there is something apart from these. They put Anglicans under the Protestant umbrella."

Twinnings and Exchanges: Guidelines proposed by the Anglican-Roman Catholic Committees of France and England (Church House Bookshop, Great Smith St, London SW1). £1.95

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COMMERCIAL UNION

Solicitors losing jobs across the board as recession bites

KAREN MITCHELL says she will never forget the telephone call she received from a solicitor recently "just as he was about to go under".

"He was a probate practitioner in Sussex, handling the winding up of some 28 estates," said Ms Mitchell, of the Association of Solicitors. "But there was no money in them. In each case, he had to sell the property to recoup his own fees. But in the present climate he couldn't sell any of the properties. The bank was chasing him hard and saying they couldn't hold him up any longer."

The example shows how the economic recession is affecting solicitors. The legal profession is facing redundancies across the board for the first time since the recession of ten years ago.

While insolvency work and litigation are burgeoning, firms throughout England and Wales that rely on commercial property work are laying off staff. In the City of London, staff have been shed from such firms as D.J.

Freeman, McKenna & Co, Richards Butler, Speechly Bircham and Titmuss Sainer & Webb.

Michael Chambers, a legal recruitment consultant, says: "For the first time that I can remember, newly qualified solicitors have been faced with a virtual shutdown of the job market in London among big commercial firms. They may find a vacancy doing matrimonial work with a two-partner firm in Ealing, but that's not what they want."

A redundancy help-line set up by the Young Solicitors' Group of the Law Society and manned by volunteers has had a sixfold increase in calls since it was set up in December 1989. Since last September there have been about 300 calls.

Geraldine McCall, who chairs the group, said: "It is not just young solicitors. Very often the most distraught are the much older ones who have never done anything else. The prospect of retraining for them is quite frightening." The redundancies

Some heard by finding their parking space gone. Lawyers do not always thrive in times of misfortune, as Frances Gibb reports

are at all sizes of firms, with a concentration in the South-East. Some people heard the news by "coming in and finding their parking space gone" or being told to pack their things in a cardboard box by the end of the afternoon, she said.

At such times, the Bar is comfortably immune. Christopher Frazier, of the Young Barristers' Group, said: "The commercial bar may be suffering a little. But in my field, people keep on committing offences and keep on getting divorced."

The one-man and small firms of solicitors are being hit hardest by the slump. "One-man firms who only did conveyancing are suicidal," Ms Mitchell said. "They are absolutely desperate. In one case, a solicitor had sacked all

his three secretarial staff and now just had someone part-time. He was thinking of setting up at home - his bank would not support him any longer."

Some people believe that small firms of two to four partners are the most vulnerable because they are expected to provide the all-round service of larger firms without the same resources. "One-man and small firms have high rents, high interest rates and their high indemnity insurance premiums, and with general economic pressure, people don't want to pay their legal fees," Ms Mitchell said. "It's the same for those doing legal aid, where rates haven't kept up with inflation. And there's a physical limit to the work one man can do in a day."

Mr Chambers said the recession has come at a time when many small firms "are already in poor shape, having suffered two years without much residential conveyancing". Many larger firms which "had adjusted to a seemingly never-ending period of prosperity by taking on large numbers of new staff and moving to grand new offices... now find themselves overstaffed, with surplus space, high rents and a falling fee-income".

The slump is particularly hard on articulated clerks, or trainee solicitors. From last summer, concern began to mount over reports of firms withdrawing offers of articles from students just approaching their final examinations and due to start work.

A spokesman for the Law Society's trainee solicitors' group, representing 20,000 trainees or newly qualified solicitors in England and Wales, said: "These are offers that firms had made to students two years ago. And then just before they are due to qualify, the offer is withdrawn." At the same time, according to Sally

Marsden, who chairs the group, firms are taking a far less benevolent attitude to students whose marks do not meet expectations.

Concern about their plight led to the setting up of a working party under Roger Jones, a Cardiff solicitor. He said: "It is purely a rough guess, but I estimate that as many as 250 firms have reneged on offers of articles. Frequent is the wrong word, but it is not unusual for firms in severe financial problems, mostly medium-sized firms, to decide they can no longer afford their commitment."

The working party considered sanctions, including calling partners of the firms to Chancery Lane to account for their actions, but that was ruled out as impracticable. "It became clear firms were in genuine difficulties. If they had already asked partners to leave, and made salaried staff redundant, sanctions would be ineffective." The only other option might have been for articulated clerks to sue for breach of contract - "not a very fine way to start a

legal career". Instead, the working party will tackle the issue under plans now being drawn up for the licensing of firms who offer articles. When the licensing system is in force, firms will be expected to follow good practice guidelines and licences will be revoked as a last sanction.

Other measures are in hand to mitigate the worst effects of the recession. The Young Solicitors' Group is holding a survey to assess the demand for retraining redundant solicitors and plans to approach the Law Society to see if it will take a lead on retraining.

Every college, polytechnic and university is being contacted to see if it has a course that can be used for such retraining. "The main area people want is family law," Ms McCall said.

All is not gloom. People will always need lawyers, Mr Chambers says, even if they are required to move into new areas of work.

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Asian PC wins £20,000 for discrimination within force

By CRAIG SETON

AN ASIAN police constable yesterday accepted a record £20,000 compensation from Nottinghamshire police for unlawful racial discrimination that he suffered within the force blocking his ambition to become a detective.

PC Surinder Singh, aged 34, is also, finally, to be transferred to the force's CID as soon as an acceptable post is available, under the terms of a settlement of his three-year fight for equal treatment announced at an industrial tribunal in Nottingham yesterday.

PC Singh said afterwards that he was delighted with the award and pledged to stay with Nottinghamshire police. The compensation is the most to be paid for racial discrimination as a result of an industrial tribunal hearing. It is part of a total of £35,000 that Nottinghamshire police has agreed to pay as a result of the case. Two Asian sergeants who also suffered racial discrimination yesterday accepted £5,000 compensation each. One of them, it was disclosed, was last week finally commended by the force for an arrest made five years ago. A further £5,000 will be paid to the Commission for Racial Equality for its costs in backing PC

Singh. The constable, a university graduate who joined the force ten years ago, was the first serving police officer to allege racial discrimination at an industrial tribunal. The hearing lasted 82 days, during which more than 60 fellow officers gave evidence against him.

The tribunal found that PC Singh had been subjected to racial discrimination when he took part in a scheme to test his suitability for the CID, leading to his rejection. The tribunal said that his every mistake had been picked on and that racist slang permeated most levels of the force.

Yesterday's settlement was announced after last-minute talks between the force and solicitors for the Asian officers. It is understood that Nottinghamshire police initially offered PC Singh £8,400, the most that the tribunal could have awarded for a single act of discrimination. His solicitors had been prepared, if the planned hearing had proceeded, to argue that he should receive up to that amount for each of 13 specific acts of unlawful discrimination suffered.

PC Singh, who is based in Nottingham, said yesterday: "I am absolutely delighted. It has been a long, difficult and awkward haul, but it has been worth it. I have always felt that what happened was out of order and it needed addressing, not just for myself, but for future problems that ethnic people might find in this job."

Asked whether he could still work with officers who had discriminated against him, PC Singh said: "You cannot hold grudges for ever. You have to look to the future. I have already had some contact with CID and I do not think it will be too difficult."

He believed that attitudes within the force were already changing for the better.

It was also disclosed yesterday that Sergeant Satinder Sharma, who gets £5,000, has received a commendation within the past few days from Dan Crompton, the chief constable, for arresting an important suspect in 1985. Five other officers involved in the incident received commendations in 1986, but the sergeant was not mentioned in a report of the affair.

Sergeant Anil Patani, another officer discriminated against and who received £5,000, is to be promoted to acting inspector.

David Potter, PC Singh's solicitor, said yesterday: "The settlement will send a strong and important message to all that racial discrimination has no place in a modern society, let alone a police force."

Colin Bailey, deputy chief constable of Nottinghamshire, said that the chief constable had made it clear that the force would act to ensure that no such discrimination occurred again.

Loyalist terrorists admit killing Catholic

THERE were renewed calls yesterday for the Ulster Defence Association, the largest and only legal paramilitary organisation in Northern Ireland, to be proscribed after its illegal offshoot, the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF), admitted that its members killed a 44-year-old Roman Catholic, Sean Rafferty, in the kitchen of his north Belfast home on Sunday night.

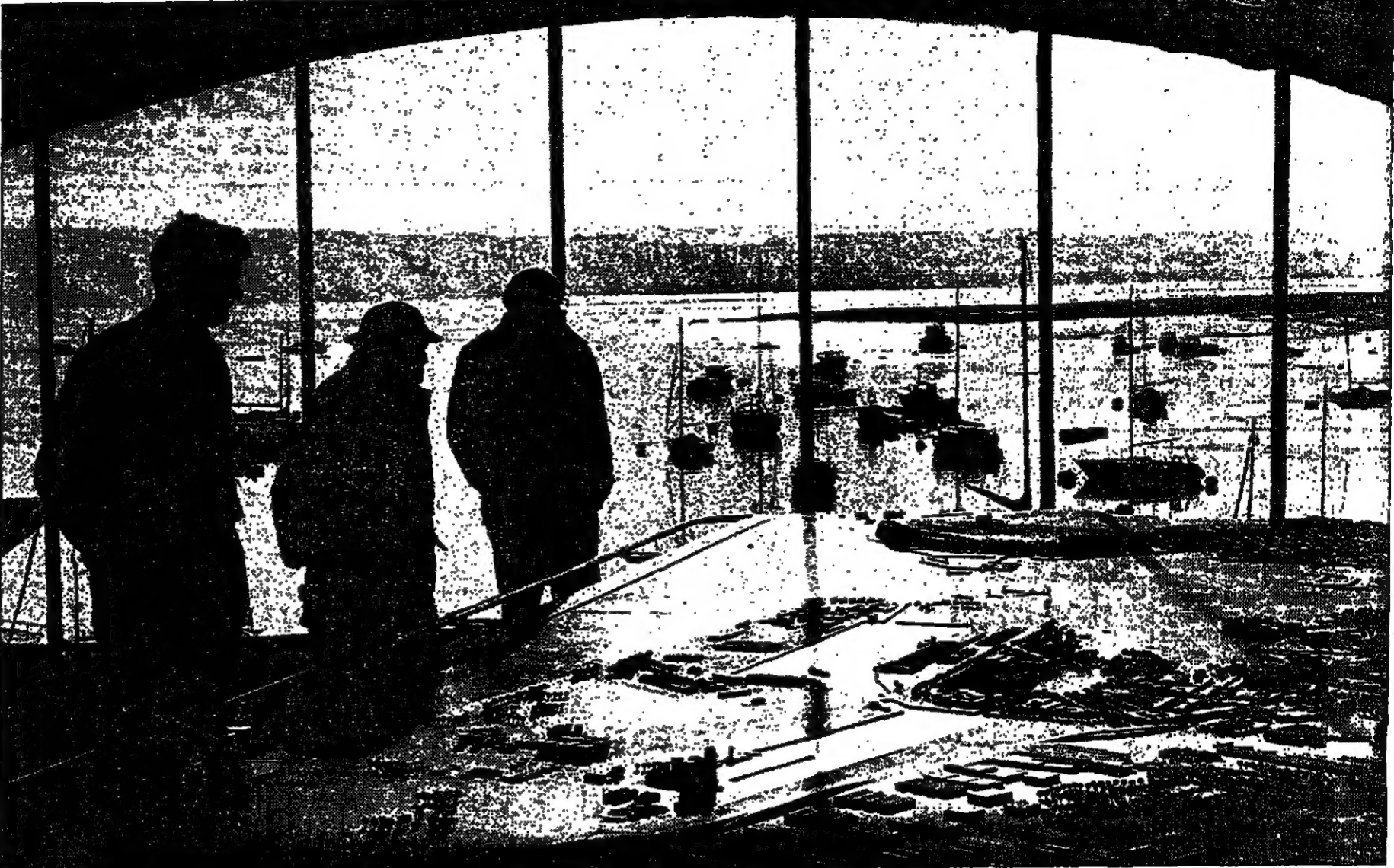
The UFF, known for years to be "a flag of convenience" under which UDA men commit sectarian killings, said Mr Rafferty was linked with the IRA, a claim which was dismissed by security sources and the victim's family.

The UFF made a similar claim about Mr Rafferty's near neighbour, Dermot McGuinness, when they shot him dead three months ago only about 150 yards from the scene of Sunday evening's murder. Security sources say both victims were known to be respectable and hard-working family men unconnected with any illegal organisations. They are seen to have died purely because they lived in a Catholic neighbourhood easily reached from the Loyalist Shankill district, from where the UFF mainly operates.

Among those calling for the UDA, which encompasses the UFF, to be banned was Mr Seamus Close, the Alliance party spokesman. "You cannot have organisations killing people and yet appearing on the streets as being legal and perfectly honest upright citizens," he said.

Previous calls for the UDA to be proscribed have gone unheeded by successive governments, and there is no indication that the Northern Ireland Office is considering any change in its policy of tolerating, with distaste, the open public existence of the UDA.

Mr Rafferty is the third person to be murdered by terrorists in Northern Ireland this month. Since the troubles began more than 20 years ago 547 people have been killed in a two-mile square area of north Belfast.



Looking ahead: a planners' model of the regenerated Cardiff docklands of the next century on show at a visitors' centre overlooking Cardiff Bay. The Cardiff Bay Development Corporation, which has opened the centre, aims to build 6,000 new homes on the 2,700-acre waterfront site, now largely derelict. There are also plans to build a barrage, providing a man-made lake. It is hoped that 30,000 jobs will be created. The corporation said its aim was to make the area internationally famous again

A Jezebel due for a luxury facelift

By JOHN SHAW

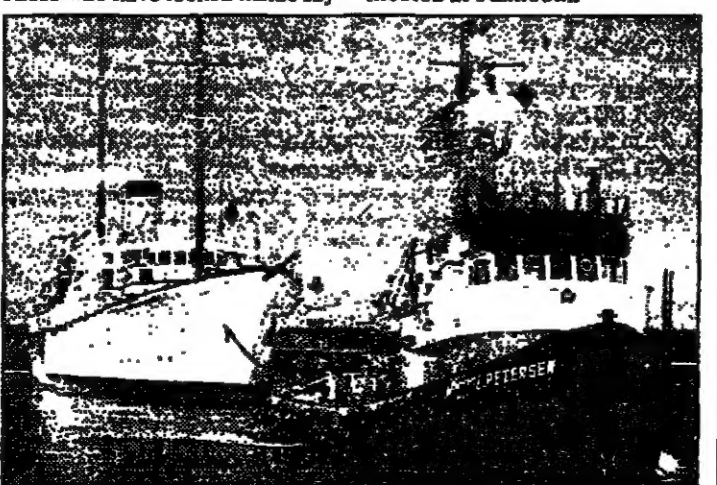
A LUXURY motor yacht turned heads when she arrived for a refit at Lowestoft, Suffolk, yesterday.

The town's bascule bridge was raised to enable the 270ft-Jezebel to enter the inner harbour, her elegant lines redolent of 1930s opulence. She belongs to John Paul Getty, the oil multi-millionaire.

Roger Klyne, of Klyne Marine, whose tug brought her in after she was towed from Cornwall, was lyrical: "She is fantastic. She has beautiful lines and great character. Those who have looked inside say

she is like a palace. Everything is original. That makes her unique."

Jezebel was built in Germany in the early 1930s, and her lavish interior reflects the style of the period. Her first owner was American, but after passing through several hands she was found in a dilapidated state in the Greek islands by Robert Stigwood, the show business impresario, who is reputed to have spent £12 million on restoration. Mr Getty bought her in 1987, and for the past few years she has been moored at Falmouth.



Paint job: the motor yacht Jezebel, which belongs to John Paul Getty, being towed into Lowestoft yesterday for a refit

Pan Am security 'took second place'

By KERRY GILL

PAN AM was more concerned with getting its aircraft off the ground on time than with security before the Lockerbie disaster, the enquiry was told yesterday.

Fred Ford, a former Pan Am executive, said he was asked to set up the company's Alert security subsidiary in 1986, more than two years before the terrorist bombing in which 270 people died. However, the company was launched before anti-terrorist recommendations requested from an Israeli security firm had been delivered.

"This did not allow adequate time for all things promised to passengers to be implemented. In my opinion clearly on-time performance was the top priority," he said.

After writing a memorandum expressing his concerns, Mr Ford was removed from his post and, four months later, his contract was not renewed.

He said Alert was set up because advance ticket sales had been poor because of terrorism threats. It was to be funded by a \$5 surcharge on transatlantic tickets. Pan Am issued a statement saying that security was its first priority as part of the publicity.

At the public launch, dogs with jackets bearing the Alert logo were paraded at J F Kennedy airport by uniformed officers, giving the impression that they had some

official function. However, Mr Ford said: "They were not sniffer dogs. They had been released from a kennel in New York." Eighty per cent of Alert's staff were existing security staff in new uniforms, he added.

In his memorandum Mr Ford had said that if Pan Am suffered a terrorist attack and an investigation showed the airline was not providing the security cover it had advertised it would "in the very least" be embarrassed.

Mr Ford said he visited Heathrow and Frankfurt airports with Harry Pizer, Pan Am's head of corporate security. "He implied that the continued support of the Israeli group was probably not in my best interest. The tone of the conversation was that the Alert programme had been in operation for 45 days, load factors were up and I had accomplished the basis of my mission," Mr Ford said.

Paul Channon, transport secretary at the time of the disaster, will not give evidence to the Dumfries enquiry. Jim Swire, whose daughter died in the bombing, had cited Mr Channon but yesterday indicated that the former minister would not attend and had been granted exemption by the House of Commons. Dr Swire has also called for Margaret Thatcher to give evidence.

The enquiry continues today.

Disabled boy wins £790,000

A boy left with severe physical disabilities after medical errors at birth was yesterday awarded £790,000. Mr Justice Judge, sitting at Leeds, approved the settlement to Thomas Canham, aged nine, and praised his parents for their care and devotion.

The court was told that Thomas, of Bradford, West Yorkshire, was starved of oxygen during labour at Airedale hospital, Keighley, West Yorkshire, in November 1981. Airedale health authority admitted liability in 1989 and damages were agreed.

Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for the Canhams, said that Thomas was a boy of normal intelligence in a catastrophically disabled body. He could not co-ordinate his movements, was unlikely to walk and would always depend on others.

Beach health fear

Children bathing off Blackpool beach are five times more likely than others to become ill because of sewage-contaminated seawater, Louise Ellman, leader of Lancashire county council, said yesterday. She was speaking after an epidemiological survey of 700 child bathers there confirmed a link between their bathing and vomiting, diarrhoea and fever.

Autosub monitors

Miniature automatic submarines that monitor changes in ocean temperatures are being planned to help to determine climate changes, the Natural Environment Research Council said yesterday. The project is part of the UN-backed World Ocean Circulation Experiment, in which the council is playing a leading part.

Teacher's victory

David Gatehouse, former music director of Stowe school, Buckinghamshire, yesterday accepted a £19,000 payment and dropped an industrial tribunal case after the school admitted that he had been unfairly dismissed last August.

Murderer jailed

Brian Murdy, aged 20, of Newcastle upon Tyne, was jailed for life by the city's crown court yesterday for stabbing and strangling Ann Davison, aged 31. He admitted murder.

BT gives parents protection against big 'chatline' bills

By DAVID YOUNG

BRITAIN'S 23 million telephone subscribers are to be able to block unauthorised dialling of premium-rate services such as "chatlines".

The new service will appeal to parents who fear large bills for chatline calls made by their children at up to 44p a minute, and to companies that want to prevent misuse of office telephones. One subscriber received a £20,000 bill after unauthorised use of his telephone.

British Telecom is also stepping up action to reduce the

estimated 25 million malicious calls made each year, by improving the means of tracing those responsible.

From Friday, subscribers on digital exchanges can apply to have all calls to premium-rate services blocked. Customers can expect to wait about a week for BT to carry out their request, after which calls to the services will result in the unobtainable tone. The cost of providing the block will come from a 1p-a-minute levy imposed on the operators of the services.

The announcement was wel-

comed by Sir Bryan Carsberg, director general of the telecommunications watchdog Ofel. "I am delighted that British Telecom has responded positively to my call for a call-barring scheme on premium-rate services that is free of charge," he said.

"My primary concern has always been that, if they wish, customers should be protected from high bills brought about through unauthorised use of their telephones. I consider it essential that customers should benefit as soon as possible from advances in technology and that, in this case,

they should not be charged for having a basic level of control over their bills."

About half of BT's customers will be the first to benefit, but by 1995 everyone will be able to apply for service. BT said that the service would "put the customer in charge".

New procedures and equipment will make it easier to trace the source of malicious calls, BT says. It has calculated that 70 per cent of malicious calls can now be traced compared with almost none only ten years ago.

The company is also concerned

about sales of equipment that is advertised as being able to intercept calls and tell the subscribers the source. BT says that the devices, which cost about £150, are little more than an answering machine that provides a digital read-out of the caller's number after asking him to key it into his telephone.

Few telephones can be connected to the devices, which do not have BT safety approval. Claims being made by the companies advertising the equipment have been sent to Ofel for investigation.

Unfortunately it doesn't make coffee, but we're working on it.

- Waste not, want not. If no keys are pressed for six minutes, the power is automatically switched off.
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- Press 'Calendar' for current two month display, or any other between January 1901 and December 2099.
- 'Schedule' provides sophisticated management of all your time and date related information.
- Daily automatically translates the information into a graphic time plan.
- Weekly automatically arranges one information into a handy 7-day synopsis.
- Memo mode stores difficult-to-place information and can also store and calculate figures.
- Using P.C. LINK data can be transferred between the IQ and IBM or Apple Mac compatible software.
- Create an outline of a speech or presentation. In 'Outline Processor' mode you can open any number of files, containing any number of topics.
- 'Clip' allows data to be transferred from one function to another without re-entering information.
- Finger-friendly, raised QWERTY keyboard.
- Frequently used words and phrases can be stored and quickly recalled under any function with User Dictionary.
- 'Anniversary and Period' function means you'll never again miss a special date.
- 'SYMBL' offers 17 symbol display screens, with 10 symbols per screen.
- 'Telephone' function features three directories for names, numbers and addresses, plus a facility which allows you to input five additional prompts.
- Need help? The IQ provides guidance for key operations in any specific mode.
- Record the time and date along with your entries using Time/Data.
- Wide range of pre-programmed IC cards covering all kinds of business, language and leisure applications. Plus cards you can self-program for your own special requirements.
- 'Daily Alarm' can drive you mad as often as seven times a day. Beep beep.
- Accepts 32KB and 64KB RAM cards for additional memory. And more to come.
- Schedule entries can be viewed in chronological order, backwards or forwards in time. H.G. Wells would have loved it.
- Seek/Search facilitates direct word search in any mode.
- Impressive in-built memory.
- Unique touch sensitive pad for extra keyboard access when using IC cards.
- With 'Business Card' you can call up everything from company addresses to individual job titles. Or set up your own data bases.
- Memory check indicates how much memory is in use.
- Talking about coffee, the IQ-8200 weighs little more than an 8oz jar. (275g to be precise.)
- Audible alarm can be set to go off any time before an appointment, even if the Organiser is switched off.
- Accented characters for French, German and Spanish. Olé!
- 'Secret' function lets you store sensitive information, accessible only via the correct password. And don't you forget it.
- Port for thermal printer.
- External battery connection.
- IC cards fit easily into your credit card holder.
- The high contrast, wide-view angle display is considerably bigger than those of its nearest rivals.
- Incorporates a 10-digit calculator.
- Can also be used as a paperless printer. Calculation sequence is retained until cleared, allowing you to edit, modify and simplify your processes.
- Customise your own 'Start-Up' display with your name, number and address.
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- Memory backup battery will last well into 1997.
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- For quick and easy back-up, memory contents can be transferred to an optional RAM card.
- London? Lagos? Lisbon? Leipzig? The IQ displays the time in your own 'home' city or any of 212 major cities worldwide.



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Soviet troops storm Lithuanian customs posts in terror drive

From BRUCE CLARK in VILNIUS

SOVIET security forces have tightened their grip on Lithuania by raiding two customs posts, intimidating and beating officers.

The attack on two posts marking the border with Belorussia exacerbated the apprehension that is growing in Vilnius, the capital of the Baltic republic, ahead of this Friday, when a Kremlin decree calling for joint patrols by the army and the police all over the Soviet Union comes into force.

In one of the raids on the customs posts, security troops wearing the "black beret" uniform of paramilitary police forced the Lithuanian officers to lie on the ground, beat one of them on the head with a truncheon and fired shots into the air before smashing up the office.

It was the latest in a series of violent actions by Moscow-controlled security forces that are

intended to show that they, and not the small police force which is loyal to the Vilnius government, are in effective control of the republic.

Lithuanians fear that Moscow, taken aback by Western reaction to the 14 deaths during the seizure of the Vilnius television tower two weeks ago, has decided instead to resort to continual beatings and raids that are intended to wear the republic down without causing outrage in the West.

The prospect of joint patrols may bring to a head the issue of who has the right to bear arms in Lithuania, where most of the local police are loyal to the independent state which was proclaimed last March, while Moscow's security forces regard the independence of Lithuania as both fictitious and unconstitutional.

In practical terms, residents fear

that the patrols could make it virtually impossible to walk the streets at night, at least for young men who risk being press-ganged into the army even if they are not eligible for military service.

Vytautas Landsbergis, the president of Lithuania, who has not left the heavily barricaded parliament building since the bloody events of January 13, told legislators: "If this decree is implemented, it will amount to military intervention, to creeping occupation."

Subsequently, the Lithuanian parliament passed a resolution condemning "decisions that violate human rights and lead towards military dictatorship". It stated that any extension to Vilnius of the new Kremlin policy would amount to "an act of aggression by the Soviet Union against Lithuania".

It reiterated the primacy of Lithuanian law, called for the withdrawal of Soviet security forces, as well as for the restitution of property which they have seized in recent operations, and urged the international community to show solidarity with the embattled people of Lithuania.

As the deputies worked steadily through their parliamentary business, young Vilnius men armed with crude shotguns loomed on the beds where they had been sleeping in the parliament building for the past two weeks, ready to resist any attack by Soviet security forces.

Outside the building, a group of 30 or so women stood in the falling snow, singing hymns to the Virgin Mary at a makeshift shrine which forms part of the concrete wall that government supporters have built to protect their independent parliament.



Crossed wires: a Lithuanian volunteer strengthening strands of barbed wire atop the wall protecting Kaunas radio, the largest independent broadcasting station in western Lithuania. It is being defended by a volunteer force recruited in the city

Bonn upgrades its Baltic ties

From IAN MURRAY in BONN

THE German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, upgraded relations with Latvia yesterday by holding talks here with Janis Jurkians, the Baltic republic's foreign minister.

This follows a similar meeting Herr Genscher held last week with Algirdas Saudargas, the Lithuanian foreign minister, as Germany tries to adjust its diplomacy to events in the Soviet Union.

Herr Genscher, who had based German foreign policy on helping President Gorbachev introduce economic reforms, has been caught off guard by the strong-arm Soviet tactics in the Baltic and is trying to develop a new strategy which maintains support for perestroika while recognising the struggle of the Baltic republics.

Germany is not cutting its bilateral co-operation arrangements with the Soviet Union. However, the first Latvian trade chamber was opened in Hamburg yesterday by Janis Abolins, the

economics minister, in a step towards developing German trade with the Baltic republics. Mr Abolins said Latvia's economy was already benefiting from greater independence. Since last November, he said, 141 foreign companies had started joint ventures in the republic — 33 were American and 25 German.

While it supports independence in the Baltic region, Germany is urging caution and patience. It is painfully aware of the danger of a right-wing takeover in the Soviet Union because of the increasingly unpopular presence of Soviet troops in eastern Germany. Herr Kohl has said he would like to see the troops leave before the agreed 1994 deadline, because he fears they could come under a new hard-line leadership, or act independently. The Bonn government will not move to Berlin — even if the Bundestag votes in favour of a move — until the troops have gone.

General Vladimir Grebenjuk, head of the political administration of the Soviet forces in Germany, has promised that about a third of the 500,000 Soviet troops in eastern Germany would be pulled out by the end of the year. He told Bonn that the cost could be up to four times higher than originally estimated. This is because former Warsaw Pact countries such as Poland and Czechoslovakia are refusing to pay for transit across their territory, and are demanding hard currency or commodities such as oil. Moscow will therefore want more than the DM13 billion (£4.46 billion) Germany has undertaken to contribute.



Jurkians: joint ventures are boosting Latvia's economy

Conscripts flee army brutality

From ASSOCIATED PRESS in TALLINN

A YOUNG Estonian soldier serving 5,000 miles from the Baltic region told his commanding officer he would not take the Soviet army oath, walked out of his barracks and headed for home.

Eighteen months and several escape attempts later, Tanel Kapper, aged 20, has got back to the Estonian capital from his base near the Chinese border and is ready to fight for the republic's independence.

"The Soviet army is one big concentration camp, a labour camp where people are exposed to extreme violence," Anita Stankevici, director of the Latvian Women's League, said. The league was formed to promote women's rights. In 1989 it started collecting data on abuse in the Soviet army. There are instances of young recruits dying. No explanation was given. Mrs Stankevici said, but the corpses often showed signs of being beaten. "We just could not accept any longer that our sons were coming back in coffins from the army."

General Dmitri Yazov, the Soviet defence minister, ordered a round-up of draft-dodgers in the Baltic republics on January 7 after a mass refusal by conscripts to join the army.

Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia are seeking independence from the Soviet Union, into which they were forcibly incorporated by Stalin in 1940. Between the world wars, they were independent.

Last year 7,500 Estonians were called up but only 800 responded. In neighbouring Latvia, there are an estimated 10,000 draft-dodgers and thousands more Lithuanians have declined to serve. "There is absolutely nothing that would make me go back to that hell. I will stay here and fight," said Mr Kapper, who lives near Tallinn.

The three republics adopted laws last year allowing conscripts to do alternative service in hos-

pitals, schools and local government facilities. However, after a bloody assault two weeks ago against the broadcasting centre in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, Baltic leaders advised draft-dodgers to hide from Soviet troops.

Miks Raunins, aged 19, from Latvia, is hiding in Riga. "I think it is not the army I am supposed to serve in," he said. "It is of course it is not safe." A relative, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mr Raunins was beaten with heavy-buckled leather belts when he served in the Soviet army and other former servicemen have said that officers regularly abused new recruits sexually.

Poles to cut 'hopeless projects'

From PAT COZA in WARSAW

POLAND'S new prime minister, Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, said yesterday the country expects to negotiate successfully a significant reduction of its huge \$46.6 billion (£24.5 billion) debt within the next three months and will not finance "hopeless projects" as it moves to a market-oriented economy.

Mr Bielecki, in his first press conference since taking office on January 4, outlined a list of high priority projects for the coming months. They include debt reduction, privatisation of small businesses, de-monopolising the media, and creating a policy to support agriculture.

The Solidarity economist promised a tight budgetary ship, even if that means closing some of the biggest enterprises staying afloat only on government subsidies.

He said parliament will be busy with new legislation on foreign investments, financing of housing opportunities, the environment and pensions, while his office "will implement a great deal of executive ordinances" to get the wheels moving.

Although he knows he needs popular support to carry out his programme, the prime minister declared: "We will not shun difficult decisions."

Mr Bielecki hoped Poland would sign agreements with its creditors for a significant reduction of its debt burden by late March or early April. Last year Poland got a one-year reprieve from paying interest on its debts until March 1991. The government has asked that 80 per cent of its debt be forgiven, but the figure is expected to be closer to one-third or 40 per cent.

Figures yesterday showed more than 40 per cent of Polish enterprises have improved their financial picture in the past month due to price rises.

taxes will be raised to pay for the war. It also wants to hear support of high-tech weapons and the strategic defence initiative.

Although the Republican right is not heavily represented in the administration, one of its groups, the advocates of a "New Paradigm" approach to social policy, have used the build-up to war to win an unusually free run of the corridors in which domestic policy is considered. They advocate Thatcherite voucher schemes, public housing sales and tax incentives on pollution control and energy saving.

Their leader, James Pinkerton, the deputy assistant to the president, has become a fashionable figure against the grey background of the Bush White House.

The New Paradigm rests on the premise that the poor will not give up dependence on old bureaucratic thinking unless they have something new in which to

East German diehards feel safe to wallow in nostalgia

From ANNE McELVOY in BERLIN

THERE was a brief embarrassed attempt at the *Internationale*. Many of the demonstrators wore the navy mackintosh which was the erstwhile uniform of East Germany's communist party functionaries and a speaker was trying to whip up support for a general strike.

"Now that would be nice," said one of the mackintosh figures, "if only we still had jobs to strike from."

Of the 40,000 protesters gathered in east Berlin at the weekend to demonstrate against the "capitalist oil war", a good half seemed to be former diplomats, functionaries and journalists taking an agreeable saunter down memory lane back to the days when peace demonstrations — directed at the Americans naturally — were part of the political calendar.

East Germany's old communists are in their element once again. After a year in the social wilderness, humiliated by the revelations of corruption and incompetence in the old regime and rendered obsolete by unity, they have hauled out their tattered red flags and gathered the remaining shreds of their dignity for the last battle.

With the German Democratic Republic gone and unlamented by the majority of the population, the diehards now feel safe to wallow in nostalgia for the good old days of state socialism. The sentiments unleashed by the Gulf protests were compounded at the weekend by the gathering of the faithful at the Party of Democratic Socialism's conference. The thoroughly renamed, half reformed communist slogan ought to be "PDS members still drive Trabis". The car park presented the antiquated sight of rows of baby blue, lime green and chewing-gum-fawn cars. In the ranks of the marxist faithful it is still clearly considered a heresy to join the hordes of east Germans buying secondhand Volkswagens and Mercedes.

Inside the party squabbled over whether its future lay in being a hard-line, trade union-led organisation or a rainbow mixture of greens, anarchists and other politically homeless. While stalls of GDR memorabilia did a roaring trade, the leader Gregor Gysi, a miniature Napoleon who has single-handedly resurrected the personality cult on the German

left, was being mobbed by younger members for autographs and kisses.

In his speech he warned the party not to suppress its own biography. "If we do not examine our own history others will do it for us, especially those who never liked us much anyway." But his words fell on deaf ears these days.

Despite initial proclamations that the party would acknowledge its responsibility as a successor for the disaster caused by the old communists, most members are nettled that they should be left to carry the burden of responsibility and prefer to wallow in the comforting thought that things were not really so bad then as has been claimed since. It is acceptable dinner table conversation to

regale the company with how badly one has been treated in the post-unity purge of the universities and institutions which have stripped many old party members of their prime positions.

Even outside the stalinist salons it is suddenly fashionable to hanker for the old East Germany.

The euphoria over the availability of Coca-Cola and bananas has succumbed to litany of what one can't get in the united Germany. The bread rolls, apparently don't taste as good as they used to. Whatever happened to cheap washing powder and why don't we get money back on the bottles any more? And at the back of everyone's mind is the blessed certainty that it is all gone for good which makes it possible to talk like this.

US envoys 'will move' over broadcast dispute

From PETER STOTHARD, US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

A QUARREL between broadcasters on Voice of America and a former schoolfriend of President Bush will result in the appointment of a new United States ambassador to Britain, according to sources in the state department.

VOA, which is technically controlled by the United States Information Agency, has been complaining for more than a year about what it sees as interference by Bruce Gelb, the director of the agency and former chairman of shampoo-maker Bristol Myers. As a result of the broadcasters' protests, it now seems certain that Mr Gelb will be moved and Henry

Catto, the US ambassador to London, will return to Washington to take his place. Mr Gelb, whose loyalty to Mr Bush began when the future president saved him from a school bully, will become the ambassador to Belgium.

The new ambassador to London is not yet known. The State Department denies newspaper reports that the job will go to Edward Ney, another close friend of President Bush and ambassador to Canada. It is suggested that for the first time in American history, the post could go to a career diplomat, rather than a politician or political supporter.

Ray Seitz, who is head of the European office of the State Department and a former No. 2 at the London embassy, is the name that has been most frequently mentioned. A change of ambassador to London is likely to be welcomed in Washington. There were fears after the departure of Margaret Thatcher that the transatlantic link needed a more active American representative than Mr Catto, although John Major's retention of Sir Charles Powell as Foreign Office private secretary, and his strong links with Brent Scowcroft, the US national security adviser, eased those concerns.



Catto: likely to leave London for post in Washington

Diplomat 'spied for 30 years'

Bonn — A former West German diplomat supplied East Germany with secret foreign ministry documents for nearly 30 years, the federal prosecutor in Karlsruhe said.

The alleged agent, referred to as "Klaus v R", was arrested last April while serving at Unesco in Paris. He was said to have been paid \$35,000 in fees and been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Stasi state security service.

The accused handed over between two and five miniature films of important documents, hidden in matchboxes, and had hidden documents in the toilets of trains travelling between the two Germanies, the court heard.

Miners protest

Brussels — Coal miners demanding better retirement terms attacked a Belgian regional minister's car, smashing windows and seizing documents before he was driven to safety by his chauffeur. Police said that 1,700 miners from the eastern province of Limbourg in Flanders took part in a peaceful protest before half of them attempted to break through barricades blocking off a zone around parliament, where demonstrations are banned. (Reuters)

Ferry tragedy

Dhaka — At least 50 people were missing after a ferry boat carrying election campaigners capsized in the Kironkhola river after hitting a fogbound cargo steamer near the port of Barisal in southern Bangladesh. The boat had 83 passengers, but 28 people swam to safety.

Children killed

Sydney — Five Australian children were killed when fire swept through their home in the country town of Wodonga, 190 miles northeast of Melbourne. Their mother, aged 36, was in critical condition. Police said that there were no suspicious circumstances. (Reuters)

Summit hint

Washington — The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, hinted that the American-Soviet summit meeting scheduled for February 11-13 may be postponed because of President Bush's focus on the Gulf war. (AFP)

Republican factions manoeuvre for home supremacy

George Bush, who delivers the state of the union speech tonight, is under heavy pressure from the right to pledge tax cuts, Peter Stothard reports

believe. It has been brutally mocked by the White House budget director and king of bureaucrats, Richard Darman who termed it old-hat, pretensions, and open to the charge of "Buddy, can you paradigm?"

The New Paradigmers have reduced the options of the right wing to a struggle to find backers for a new tax-cutting bill and to desperate plots to challenge Mr Bush in 1992.

On the other side of the White House debate stand those who fear that a combative state of the union address would undermine bipartisan support for a war which will make much tougher

calls on national morale before it is over. Its most extreme adherents have argued against any formal speech, saying Mr Bush should follow precedent and send a written message to congress. A full speech on the war could follow as the White House chose.

Other White House moderates argue that the speech, like the football Superbowl, must go on. But, with James Baker, the Secretary of State, applying subtle pressure on their behalf, they argue that the American determination against new taxes would not ease the task of raising money among coalition allies. They favour a speech mostly about the

war, containing enough New Paradigm phraseology to calm the right, and saying nothing too specific which could cause irritation elsewhere.

That view is the most likely to prevail. The president encouraged the Paradigmers after the vacuous November election campaign in which conservative disgust at his budget helped turn thousands of Republican activists into useless apathetics. Only a few months ago, financial losses and difficulties even in finding a party chairman boded ill for 1992. Now that there is a war to win, those worries have faded away.

Unlike Lyndon Johnson, the last president to start a war, Mr Bush does not have a domestic agenda. Johnson was anguished by the impact of Vietnam on his mission to create the Great Society. He wanted to defeat the Viet Cong abroad and poverty at

home. Both his enemies won. In today's White House, the issues are simpler. Mr Bush is a quiet conservative without belief in big government programmes but without much faith in the benefits flowing from their reduction.

As the speech approaches its final draft, it appears there will be successes for the right on capital gains cuts, enterprise zones on the British model and greater tenant control of public housing. But the wording will be vague. For the pragmatists, there is fine-sounding rhetoric on reducing crime, peripheral promises on child health and banking reform, and a rallying call for Americans to face the sacrifices of war.

The president's economic advisers know that Johnson was not only beaten by war and poverty, but by inflation which ravaged America for years after. Taxes and budgets will be on the agenda when Saddam is long dead.

Mandela and Buthelezi vow to strive for peace

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

AFTER months of political posturing, South Africa's most powerful black leaders meet today in an attempt to end savage fighting between their supporters which has cost at least 5,000 lives in the past four years.

Nelson Mandela, the deputy president of the African National Congress, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, who are meeting face-to-face for the first time in 30 years, both pledged at separate weekend rallies to strive for peace.

Mr Mandela said in the Transvaal: "We go to our meeting with Chief Buthelezi with the intention that there will be no winners or losers. We are not going to hurt accusations against Inkatha ... we are going with an appeal to forget the past and concentrate on the future."

In a similar vein, Chief Buthelezi told his followers in Natal that he was attending the peace conference "in the hope of holding Dr Mandela's hand and saying, 'Brother, let us stop the killing and let us go forward as South Africans.'"

He said that he was determined to resume normal relations with the ANC.

Each side is sending a formidable array of leaders to the talks in Durban, which are

expected to last two or three days. The ANC delegation comprises 20 senior officials, while Inkatha, apparently intent on making political capital from the meeting, has assembled 70 delegates.

Whether a peace agreement can be reached is uncertain. Given the mutual suspicion and hostility between the two organisations, fuelled by an incipient civil war in the townships of Natal and Transvaal, prospects for reconciliation are slight.

An accord may not restore peace, but there will certainly be no peace without some kind of gesture by the leaders of the two warring factions.

Independent researchers report a decline in fighting between Zulus loyal to Inkatha and Xhosa-speaking township residents, who in general support the ANC, but say that this is largely because of the organisations have consolidated areas under their control. Roy Ainslie, a monitor based in Durban, is predicting less than 40 deaths in Natal this month, compared with more than 100 in the same period last year. However, he gave a warning that the decline in deaths "does not mean that all is well in the region. On the contrary, incidents and tension levels are still intolerably high".

Pretoria silent on shooting

From RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

THE South African authorities maintained an embarrassed silence yesterday after the disclosure that Lieutenant General Charles Sebe, brother of the former dictator of its Ciskei homeland, had been shot dead at a remote mission clinic.

He was badly wounded in an abortive coup attempt in the homeland at the weekend and sought refuge at the Izeli Mission clinic near Sutterheim, which lies between Ciskei and Transkei, South Africa's nominally independent homelands for Xhosa-speaking people.

There he was apparently surprised by Ciskei soldiers and shot dead. It is not known whether he was shot on the premises or taken outside by the soldiers and killed.

A South African foreign affairs department spokesman said Pretoria had received no request from Ciskei authorities to intervene to put down the coup attempt.

Ciskei is one of four ethnically defined mini-states regarded by Pretoria, at least for legal purposes, as independent foreign countries. Last February its despotic leader, President Lennox Sebe, was overthrown in a coup led by Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, who now rules as the head of a military council.

The coup attempt at the weekend was apparently led by Colonel Mangwane Guzana, once Brigadier Gqozo's right-hand man. The colonel was killed in the gun battle in which General Sebe was wounded.

As well as Ciskei, two of the other independent mini-states, Transkei and Venda, are now ruled by military councils following successful coups. So far Pretoria has managed to turn a blind eye, but General Sebe's death will increase pressure on it to intervene.

North Korea warns Seoul of war risk

From ASSOCIATED PRESS IN TOKYO

NORTH Korea gave a warning yesterday that planned American-South Korean military exercises might touch off a war and would threaten Korean reunification talks.

North Korea demanded the immediate cancellation of the "Team Spirit '91" exercises, calling them an open challenge, according to an official government statement. Early troop movements are scheduled to begin this week, with actual field exercises planned for about ten days in March.

A "reckless provocation" during the exercises might start a war of aggression on the northern half of Korea, the statement, which was said the statement, which was carried by North Korea's official Korean Central News Agency, which was monitored in Tokyo.

South Korea's state of heightened military alert since the Gulf war made the planned military exercises "grave and dangerous", the statement said. Seoul said the alert was because of fears that North Korea would attack while the world was preoccupied with the Middle East.

Communist North Korea and the capitalist south fought a war in the early 1950s and remain bitter foes, although a series of reunification talks began late last year.

سكذر من الإلهام



Cat flap: a New Zealand inventor, Paddy Monroe, trying out his latest creation over Auckland harbour yesterday. The flying catamaran, being towed by a small boat during lift-off, incorporates a parachute and wings

Gunfire shatters uneasy calm in Somali capital

By ANDREW LYCETT

HEAVY gunfire was reported in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, yesterday, ending the uneasy calm which had prevailed since rebels of the United Somali Congress took over the city at the weekend. The former president, Mohammed Siad Barre, who was driven out of his official residence, Villa Somalia, on Saturday evening, is reported to have fled in a military convoy towards the southern port of Kismayu. It is not clear if he is trying to leave the country from there or to regroup.

Earlier Marc Gastello Etcheberry, a doctor working with the charity Médecins Sans Frontières, which has been co-ordinating medical relief in the city, had reported that shooting had stopped and that all of Mogadishu was controlled by the United Somali Congress.

The grouping now claims that it is working with other opposition organisations to establish a provisional democratic government. But progress is already threatened by basic tribal differences which have bedevilled Somali politics.

The United Somali Congress, based on the Hawiye

clan of central Somalia, is the party whose military wing brought Mr Barre's regime to its knees over the past month. Its London office, which in the past has been a reliable source of information, says two administrative committees have now been established by its leaders in Mogadishu. One, devoted to military affairs, is headed by Muhammad Nur Galal, a general who, it claims, led the final armed onslaught against Mr Barre. The other is political, under Hussein Haji Muhammad Bodd, an economist, who is credited with having run the United Somali Congress's affairs inside the country. However, these claims are ridiculed by the Somali National Movement, which led resistance to Mr Barre in the north, where most of its Issak supporters live. It says the United Somali Congress is led by Muhammad Farah Hassan Aidid, a general with whom it claims to be in contact.

The Somali National Movement, inaugurated in London in April 1981, was the dominant opposition group in Somalia until last year. Its president is Abdul Rahman Ahmed Ali, who was Somali ambassador to the United

Arab Emirates until late 1984. Under his leadership, the Somali National Movement caused Mr Barre a severe upset when it captured the northern regional capital, Hargeisa, and the Red Sea port, Berbera, in May 1988. But the government recaptured the towns after three months of fierce fighting. According to the human rights organisation, Africa Watch, it wreaked its vengeance on the local population, killing 60,000 civilians, mainly Issaks, between May 1988 and January 1990.

The Issak/Somali National Movement rebellion spurred the Hawiye, the country's largest clan with about three million people, to step up its anti-government activities closer to the capital. In Rome in January 1989 it formed the United Somali Congress.

A third, smaller, opposition group, the Somali Patriotic Movement, is centred among the Ogadenis of western Somalia. Under Omar Gess, it has been closely allied to the United Somali Congress.

Following its successful assault on Mogadishu, the United Somali Congress is in the driving seat over political negotiations inside Somalia.



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Woodrow Wyatt

Will Israel do a deal?

Over the weekend Senator Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, told the ubiquitous CNN channel that the United States had created Israel and therefore had an obligation to protect it. This is a somewhat telescoped version of history. For nearly 2,000 years there were few Jews in Palestine. In 1914, when Palestine was still part of the Ottoman Empire, the number had risen to 85,000 compared with 535,000 Palestinian Arabs.

The real flip to Jewish immigration was the Balfour declaration of November 1917, intended to gain Jewish support for the war. "His Majesty's government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish community in Palestine."

It was a promise with a latent catch in it. Under the British Mandate local Arabs did not at first greatly resent the influx of Jewish immigrants and were willing to sell them land and property. The situation was more or less stable until the second world war. The persecution of the Jews, particularly in Germany, set off a surge in the numbers of Jews seeking to reach their "National Home". They sought to come by the thousands. In November 1945 Britain and America set up a joint committee of enquiry. It recommended the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews and the repeal of Palestinian legislation restricting the transfer of land to Jews. It further said that Palestine should be neither a Jewish nor an Arab state, and that the British Mandate should be replaced by United Nations trusteeship.

The American government refused to share the military and financial implications of the recommendations, so the British government did not implement them. In despair, Britain took the problem of Palestine to the United Nations, and a report by a UN special committee on Palestine was issued on November 29, 1947. This unanimously agreed that the British Mandate should end in May 1948 and that Palestinian independence should be established promptly. However, neither the UN special committee nor the UN general assembly could agree on the shape of the government to follow British rule, though British forces were instructed by the UN to leave by August 1948. The UN plan, during the interim period there was chaos accompanied by terrorist attacks, mainly Jewish, on the British forces. The day the last British high commissioner left Palestine, a Jewish state was proclaimed with David Ben-Gurion as prime minister. America quickly recognised Israel, as did the Soviet Union. The five neighbouring Arab states - Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon - definitely did not and sent in their

troops in to "restore order". Weak in numbers but strong in skills, courage and fighting ability, the Jews won themselves a country. Its birth was due substantially more to Britain than to America. In the June 1967 war, Israel expanded its territories to a remarkable extent, *de facto* if not *de jure*. The Arabs of Palestine and most other Arab nations (apart from the Egyptian government, which is by no means wholly backed by its population) never forgave America and Britain for, in their view, compensating the Jews for the horrors of the Holocaust by allowing them to become masters in a land where they had been almost strangers for many centuries.

Hence, despite his awfulness, the mesmeric appeal of Saddam Hussein to millions of Arabs. On the face of it the Israeli-Arab problem is insoluble. Nearly four centuries have passed since the James I plan of Ulster by Protestants from Scotland and elsewhere this side of the Irish sea. No solution is in sight for that mostly racial, part religious problem, nor for the Hindu-Muslim conflict that led to the bloody partition of India and which flares up repeatedly because there is no strong central power like the old British Raj to suppress it.

The Soviet Union has similar intractable problems between Armenians and their neighbours and with nationalist movements in non-Russian republics demanding independence from a weakening Soviet centre. America, with our support, has committed itself to a grand international conference on the Israeli-Arab problem once Saddam's power has been extinguished. If the usual form in such matters holds good, there can be little prospect of success.

Israel is unlikely to concede territory which would put a few miles from Tel Aviv a hostile Palestinian state backed by Arab countries still dedicated to driving Israel into the sea. The guarantees for Israeli security would have to be miraculously unbreachable to persuade Israel to give up all or much of the extra territories it now occupies, overwhelmingly Arab though they are in population. Yet maybe there is a chink of light. Israel so far has shown extraordinary restraint in not responding with massive force to Saddam's attacks, thus earning a grudging respect from some in the Arab world. When the Gulf war ends, the Arab countries will be in no mood to start another conflagration with the old enemy, Israel. Perhaps it is just possible that a *modus vivendi* can be found - unsatisfactory to all concerned but not so unsatisfactory as to provoke an outbreak of large-scale fighting for a few decades. Common sense is not prevalent in the region, but war-weariness might give it a say for a while.

Outbursts of violence and terrorism, as in Northern Ireland, tend to be cyclical and to subside for long periods if ordinary people feel that whereas their conditions are not those they dream of, they are preferable to being perpetually shot at and blown up.

Suddenly the buzz-word is Wasp

Charles Bremner reports from New York on the return of Anglo-Saxon values as the 'Me' years fall from favour

For the past two decades, Americans have become ever more sensitive to their origins. As the melting pot has given way to the "gorgeous mosaic", as Mayor David Dinkins of New York calls it, the country has become so defiantly hyphenated that, according to fashionable doctrine, American culture no longer exists. Instead, the United States is held to be a collection of minorities: Italian-Americans, Afro-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Native-Americans, women, gays and so on, each entitled to preserve and defend a "valid" culture of its own.

Only one group has been excluded from this argument - English-Americans, or, to use the unflattering acronym, the Wasps (for White Anglo-Saxon Protestants). Nobody has ever bothered about discrimination against Wasps. But now, after years of ridicule, there are signs that Wasps are putting aside their reticence and doing what they abhor: drawing attention to themselves.

The Wasp reaction was simmering well before George Bush entered the White House, but his New England pedigree and sense of noblesse oblige were certainly

factors, and they have been boosted by the way he has led the country into a just war and recruited Britain to his team.

Anglo-Americans, though not a majority, have long been a popular target because they were deemed to be the ruling class. With their ethics of work and public service, they forged the original American character and, until the 1950s, set the model for everyone else. It is important, incidentally, to distinguish between the culture of the Wasp and the British character. The Wasp shares the old English view that "the body is to be exercised, not pleased", but the Wasp has a stronger streak of Calvinism and a greater commitment to success.

Since the 1960s, almost every evil and flaw in American society has been laid at the door of the Wasp. Wasps are unfeeling, prejudiced and inhibited; they cannot dance; they dislike sex. Norman Mailer wrote that cancer was the Protestants' "last contribution to

civilisation". Jackie Mason, the New York Jewish comic, raises laughs with his line that Wasps are the only ones who do not have cockroaches because they keep no food in the house. Woody Allen films frequently ridicule uptight Wasps. So negative was the stereotype that Mr Bush, the arch-Wasp, struggled in his 1988 campaign to depict himself as anything but.

Over the past year or so, however, the reaction against the greed and selfishness of the Eighties has sent people back to the old Wasp values of good manners, honesty and service. Cinema-goers are queuing to see a highly sympathetic treatment of old-fashioned WASPdom, *Mr and Mrs Bridge*, starring Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward. Now, the Wasp reaction has found an unabashed champion in Richard Brookhiser, a young writer - only part Wasp - from that un-Anglo city, New York. *The Way of the Wasp*, *How it Made America and How it Can Save it... So to Speak*

amounts to a manifesto, albeit somewhat tongue-in-cheek, for a return to an Anglo-American ascendancy.

America has failed of late because it abandoned the tenets of Anglo-American culture that, for better or worse, made the country, says Mr Brookhiser. Anglo-Saxon Protestants "wrote the rules; everyone else played by them. If America had been founded by Frenchmen or Spaniards... it would be a different place now and a worse one." If so many Latinos still flood northwards, Asians eastwards and Europeans westward to settle in America, he argues, it is to enjoy the fruits of WASPdom.

Mr Brookhiser tries to demolish the view of the Wasps as an upper-class elite from the East Coast, ploughing through history to show that their outlook pervaded all levels. The qualities, he says, can be summed up as conscience, anti-sensuality, industry, use, success and civic-mindedness. Admirable

Wasp behaviour could be seen, for example, in Benjamin Franklin's meticulous timetables for putting his days to maximum use. It can also be found in the famous reproach of Dorothy Bush when young George ran home to boast that he had hit a home run in baseball. "How did the team do, dear?" she asked.

In the "Me decades" of the Sixties, Seventies and Eighties, says Mr Brookhiser, America pursued un-Waspish values of self-ambition and gratification. The pursuit of gratification, he adds, has had its most dramatic effects not on the upper classes but on the lowest: urban poverty, crime, illiteracy and all the other evils could be cured by the imposition of Wasp values.

America can best help the millions of immigrants again pouring in by presenting them with "a clear sense of what... they should become. WASPification is their road to success."

As recently as a couple of years ago, it would have been hard to imagine anyone willing to publish such anathema. The fact that no-one has so far tried to arrest Mr Brookhiser or prosecute him is a sign that times are changing.

Mary Ann Sieghart finds echoes of Bevan in Benn's stand on the Gulf

Pricked by an old thorn

War has always divided the Labour party. It has an honourable tradition of pacifism; but, more annoyingly for the leadership, a nuisance element too. In the 1930s and 1940s, the god was Aneurin Bevan. Today it is Tony Benn.

The run-up to the two wars has been strikingly similar. In the late 1930s, when Chamberlain was seeking Labour support for his rearmament programme, a small group led by Bevan was vehemently opposed. "It would be a crime of the first magnitude", wrote Bevan, "if the Labour party helped to deceive the workers into believing that the war machine now being built either guaranteed the peace or may be used to defend the interest of the workers... The people of this country must be made to realise that the danger of war arises from this government's refusal to mobilise the peace forces of the world." Yet at the same time, Bevan and his supporters were strongly anti-fascist. Like Mr Benn, Bevan had no truck with the Nazis, yet he failed to support the military build-up necessary to defeat them.

Bevan was no pacifist. Unlike Mr Benn, he voted with the government when war broke out. Only four pacifists (six, including tellers) voted against. None the less, Bevan continued his scorching criticism of the government, infuriating his parliamentary colleagues all through the war.

Labour tried to present a united front against Hitler by joining a wartime coalition with the Tories. Bevan was livid. "Along this road," he wrote, "lies death for the Labour party." In the House of Commons, he rejected as "sinister" Churchill's argument that Labour should not let Hitler think that Britain was divided: "The fear of Hitler is to be used to frighten the workers of Britain into silence. In short, Hitler is to rule Britain by proxy."

Bevan, in rejecting the political truce, set himself up as a terror to



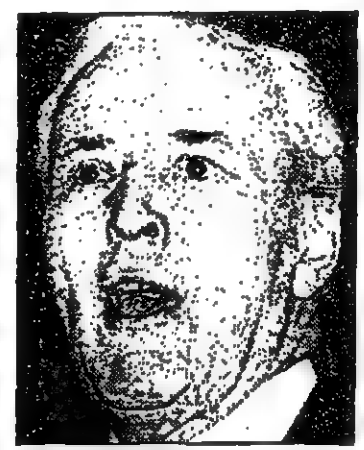
worry both Churchill and his own leaders. His teeth were sharp. Churchill was fighting the war for Tory ends: Labour was subordinating itself to the Tories instead of setting out its own distinctive war aims and methods. Bevan was accused by Labour and Tories alike of undermining national unity, and virtually of treachery. At such a time, they said, he should not be playing party politics.

Bevan also made a nuisance of himself over how the war should end. When, in 1943, the Allies said they would accept nothing less than the unconditional surrender of the Axis powers, Bevan argued that this would simply prolong Germany's resistance. Unconditional surrender, he said, was "a gift to Goebbels".

What made Bevan most annoy-

ing to his party was that, with hindsight, he was often right. For instance, he scoffed at the government's reliance on the bombing of German civilians. "I have found no reason at all why the German population should be more ready to succumb to night bombing than the British public... Sending out thousands of bombers every night to bomb Germany just will not work." The argument was unpopular at the time, but Bevan dared to voice it when very few others were criticising "strategic" bombing. History shows that strategic bombing contributed little, if anything, to Hitler's defeat.

The parallels with today are, so far, striking. The sincere pacifists in the Labour party, of whom there are very few, take a tenable intellectual position which is re-



● Bevan (left) believed that Labour was embarking on the road to its own destruction by joining the wartime coalition against Hitler. Benn is angered by the Kincock-Major consensus on driving Iraq out of Kuwait.

spected by the leadership. But Mr Benn's stance infuriates Mr Kincock, as Bevan's infuriated Clement Attlee, then Labour's leader. Last September, Mr Benn put down an early day motion, signed by 31 other MPs, calling on the government not to engage British troops in conflict in the Gulf without the authority of the UN Security Council. On what he thought was a sound assumption that the United Nations would never give its authority for war, Mr Benn was able to use the UN as a cover for his anti-American (and therefore anti-Gulf-war) views. Ever since Security Council resolution 678 was passed, authorising the use of force, Mr Benn and his supporters have been forced into the open, their arguments stripped of their original logic.

Although in opposition, over the war in the Gulf Labour has formed a *de facto* coalition with the government. That might have been impossible with Mrs Thatcher as prime minister, but in return for a cross-party consensus, John Major has deliberately refrained from taking advantage of

Labour's divisions. Just as Bevan hated the wartime coalition, this consensus has maddened Mr Benn and his group.

For the moment, Mr Kincock is confident that he can keep his anti-war minority under control. The polls show that his views, not Mr Benn's, reflect those of Labour voters. He has always been at his most popular in the country when he has outflanked his own left wing. He learned that lesson when he expelled members of Militant in 1985 and has practised it ever since. If he has to deal only with the Campaign group of MPs, led by Mr Benn, he calculates that his stock will rise, and he can turn the Bennite opposition to advantage. What he must fear, though, is a nasty turn to the war that could shake the support of more mainstream MPs.

So far, especially since Saddam attacked Israel, it has been relatively easy to corral the waverers into the pro-war camp. Difficulties may arise once MPs start to think about how the war should end. A land war over Kuwait is justifiable, but what if America wanted to lead the coalition into a land war in Iraq?

Already John Prescott, a member of Labour's shadow cabinet, is claiming, and regretting, that Labour's war aims have been enlarged to encompass the toppling of Saddam Hussein. If the Gulf war starts to go badly, Mr Kincock's unspoken pact with the Conservatives may become politically problematic. In such circumstances, more moderate MPs might start to lose their nerve. Mr Benn might recapture his lost reputation as a prophet, and Mr Kincock might then find it much harder to hold his party together.

Wars are easy to manage as long as they are going well. A few setbacks for the allies, however, and Mr Kincock, like Mr Major and President Bush, will find his powers of leadership are put to a much harsher test.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

The woman at the all-night unisex sauna in East Finchley was really very nice. Heart of gold. "Yes," she said, "there used to be an all-night chemist in this parade, but it shuts at nine o'clock, now."

I liked "parade". I hadn't heard the word in a long time. It took me back. There were a lot of parades about when I was young. There were also a lot of all-night chemists.

"Sorry to barge in on you," I said, "it's just that your light was on. I drove down here because Golders Green police station said they thought there was an all-night chemist, but I couldn't see anywhere else open."

"There's only us and the Iranian grocer," said the saunas. "Funny they didn't direct you to Warman-Freed in Golders Green Road. I think they're open all night. Shall I look up their number?"

"That's all right, thanks." I said, "I know where you mean."

It was 2am when I got to Warman-Freed. It was closed.

"Shuts at midnight," said the man in the all-night pizza parlour opposite. He was very nice, too. He turned from the coffee machine and said, loudly: "Anyone know where there's an all-night chemist?"

The half-dozen customers glanced up from their indifferent wedges. Five shook their heads, but a man in a herringbone overcoat said: "You want bliss."

Who, I thought, doesn't? Since, however, I also wanted the bottle of Disalgescid and the course of Amoxyl for which their prescription and I had

been trawling the streets since half-past twelve, I took the chance that the herringbone overcoat housed more than a peckish evangelist doom'd for a certain time to walk the night, and repeated: "Bliss?"

"All-night chemist, corner of Walm Lane and Kilburn High Road."

I stood looking at the dark windows of Bliss for a bit, until the man from the all-night minicabbery across the road stroled over and said, "All night? All night? They haven't been open all night for what, got to be three years, could be four, we've been here, what...?"

So I asked him, because it was the sort of thing a minicabber ought to know, and he said: "No problem. John Bell & Croyned, get anything there, any time. Wigmore Street, on the left, just past that wossname, that all-night video place, what's it called, it'll come to me in a minute."

It took me twenty, and I came to it because when I came to John Bell & Croyned, though the outside lamp post winked cheerily off scalped sets and sphygmomanometers and stethoscopes and curious prostheses and that, no light at all shone from within.

"You're going back a bit," said the proprietor of 24-Hour Video Rental. "They stopped their all-night service donkey's years ago."

"Only place I know," said a customer, piling four dubious cassettes beside the till.

"is Boots at Piccadilly Circus." "He probably meant Boots at Marble Arch," said the man behind the till at the all-night souvenir shop opposite Boots at Piccadilly Circus, where two young Japanese were trying on policemen's helmets, but if he did, he was wrong there, too, as anyone who has stood outside the Boots at Marble Arch at 3.30am will tell you.

So I went into an all-night coffee shop at the top of Edgware Road, and I had a large espresso, and I asked them if I could use their phone, and I rang the Royal Free Hospital because it was on what was going to be my way home, now, and I told them about how I had this prescription for my daughter who had this extremely painful ear infection, and could they possibly supply the medication, and they said not unless I brought the ear in and they diagnosed it first, and I said that was impossible but was there an all-night chemist's anywhere between Land's End and John O'Groats, and they said not that they knew of.

So I came home, and my wife said it was okay, Victoria was asleep now and it could wait till morning, and I pointed out that it was bloody morning, and I was going upstairs to write this piece about the greatest metropolis in the world and how you could get everything you wanted any hour of the day or night, saunas, pizzas, videos, minicabs, policemen's helmets, you name it - remember how it was when you were a kid, you couldn't get anything after midnight except medicine.

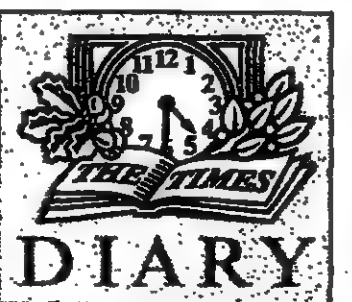
Dying the death

Over-sensitivity about the Gulf has led the Victoria and Albert Museum to cancel an exhibition in which the most recent exhibit was nearly two centuries old. The museum has shelved the "Art of Death", its most important show of the year, which was due to open in March. Three years of collecting, cataloguing and planning were indefinitely shelved on Thursday night when the board of trustees unanimously decided to cancel "The Art of Death", which was felt to be "inappropriate at present".

Costing £250,000, the exhibition was to have examined death rituals between 1500 and 1800. "The exhibition space is booked up for the next couple of years," says the museum, "so we don't know when it will go on show." Some of the 200 or so exhibits have already been delivered and will now have to be packed up and returned. Nigel Llewellyn, who was hired as curator of the exhibition, will shortly head back to his post at Sussex University.

It was an especially complicated exhibition to organise," says the museum. "A lot of negotiations were going on to assemble the exhibits from museums, churches and private collections." Among the most important exhibits were two early-17th-century alabaster effigies from Rivers Hall in Essex. "We had been trying to get hold of them since May, and only got agreement a few weeks ago." Another intriguing exhibit was to have been a coffin-shaped snuffbox.

Three full-time staff had been working on the exhibition for the past year. Now because the show was cancelled at such short notice, an exhibition of fashion photography will run until April.



● The Inter-Parliamentary Union, founded to unite representatives of parliamentary democracies around the world, might have chosen a more appropriate venue for its 85th annual conference. Pyongyang, North Korea, is hardly the first model of free and fair electoral practice that the West might wish to urge upon either the Soviet Union or Iraq.

Yanks all the way

While Hollywood prepares to make a spate of movies eulogising the Americans in the Gulf, the British contribution seems likely to go unrecorded in the cinemas.

Sir John Mills, star of such classics as *In Which We Serve* and *The Colditz Story*, is angry at the lack of finance available for home-grown movies. "When I was making war films, we had five major studios going full blast. Now it's all independent productions and there just isn't the money to make a good picture about the British effort in the Gulf. Nobody deserves a cinema epic more than the RAF boys in their Tornados. Instead, the whole movie slant will be on the Americans."

Michael Winner also fears that the conflict will not produce a single patriotic British film. "No-one could raise the necessary money," he says. "If all the producers clubbed together they

could afford about three rifles and one full battledress. It would have to be filmed in a tent."

David Puttnam had the same money problem with *Memphis Belle*. He intended to make a film about the crew of a British Lancaster bomber, but once it became clear that the only finance was likely to be American, the bomber crew were suddenly assigned a new nationality.

In a storm?

Before cracking open that 1892 bottle of vintage port after dinner tonight, check the label. If it says Taylor's, which is celebrating its 300th anniversary this year - the family firm would love to hear from you.

As part of the celebrations, the company plans a tasting of port from each year for a century. But, it



seems, the Edwardian Taylors enjoyed their product so much that there are gaps in the company's private cellars. To fill them, "generous sums" are being offered for bottles of vintages between 1892 and 1906.

"We won't say exactly how much we will pay," says the firm. "That depends on the number of offers and the state of the port market." Port-lover Auberon Waugh for one will ransack his cellar. "I have lots of old bottles but I don't know if they are Tay-

lor's because the seals have been lost. It might be worth producing a dusty old piece of rubbish and seeing if they fall for it."

Mozart ensemble

Bernard Levin wrote on this page last week of the soothing qualities of Mozart during times of war. Such sentiments were perhaps the reason why on Sunday Moscow state radio sought permission at five minutes' notice to take a live broadcast of Mozart's Vespers, sung by the Westminster Cathedral Choir.

The broadcast was Britain's contribution to the European Broadcasting Union's all-Mozart day on his 253rd birthday, featuring Prague, Vienna, Dresden and Paris among the nine other venues. Radio 3 producer Graham Dixon says: "At 2.55pm, five minutes before we went on air live, I heard a Russian voice down the line in contact with Brussels, which was co-ordinating the broadcasts. He wanted to know what was this Mozart church music, who the singers were and how their names were pronounced." Moscow was immediately added to the other 34 radio stations across Europe taking the broadcast live.

"This was probably the first time since Mozart's death that the Vespers have been heard in their entirety in a church service anywhere in Europe, let alone the Soviet Union," says Dixon.

But Mozart's healing qualities were less than totally effective: in addition to the Moscow broadcast, a radio station in Estonia also took the broadcast - on a completely separate feed.

● Don't tell them in the land of Rioja, but requests for a glass of red wine on Iberia, the Spanish national airline, produce a 10 centilitre bottle of Vin de pays des Cotes de Gascogne... bottled in Manchester.

Business as usual in Paris

The mood in the great French fashion houses is sombre, Liz Smith reports, but while there are still some clients loyal to haute couture, the shows must go on

In the ateliers of the great Paris haute couture houses last week, radios were tuned to news from the Gulf all day long as work was completed on the collections being shown this week. As tiny pearls were stitched by hand to make the polka dots on a silk chiffon T-shirt, worn underneath a navy and white spotted suit for Dior, more than one *petite main* (seamstress), and certainly every proprietor of a couture house, must have asked the same question — what for?

At Chanel, one of the suits being shown today consists of strips of pink grosgrain ribbon applied one by one over the organza base of a jacket, taking 150 hours to make, plus another 65 hours to make the skirt of flying strips of grosgrain weighted with gold metal bars at the hem. Who will be paying £15,000 to wear it this summer to the races at Chantilly or Ascot?

On the eve of the shows that opened at the weekend, the women's section of *Le Figaro* addressed those questions across ten pages. The conclusion was predictable: even with a war in progress, the couture business goes on.

The Chambre Syndicale reminds us that the shows went on through both the second world war and the Algerian war, when the bombs were falling closer to the heart of Paris. The shows go on, even if the Gulf princesses and other Middle Eastern clients are missing. Nina Ricci has lost 60 per cent of its Arab clientele since the conflict began, but there is still one customer who will wear only couture clothes — Catherine Calviat, who works for Estée Lauder, was at the Givenchy show to order four summer outfits for her boss.

Cynics might say that American retailers battling with a recession are delighted to use the conflict as an excuse to cut the cost of sending a team of buyers to Europe. The couture houses are certainly not in the mood to celebrate with the usual post-collection parties;

Alain Chevalier of Balmain announced last December that he was closing the Balmain couture side, because he could no longer afford to lose money making 75 outfits for just a few women to wear. More casualties were predicted, but this week the remaining 20 couture houses, with the addition of two Italians, Valentino and Versace, are showing collections only slightly modified by the prevailing mood.

Pierre Cardin, who shows in his own theatre, the Espace Cardin, came on stage at the start to apologise for what might seem a frivolous presentation. "It was difficult to create in this climate," he said. In the event, he showed fewer of his extraterrestrial styles and mad spunk topknots, and added more black and white to his customary palette of strong colours. True to form, he also included his favourite mille-feuilles of organza pancakes as collars or to edge the neckline on a one-shouldered dress.

Jean-Louis Scherrer wound up his pretty show with a finale of all-black dresses in crepe and lace. When the bride, his daughter Laetitia, came on, she was carrying an olive branch and a live dove of peace. A handwritten note in the programme from Jean-Louis Dumas, Hermès, president of Scherrer, said: "It is in the terrible context of war that this collection has been conceived and is presented. By cruel irony, this conflict is being waged in the beautiful land where several of those who appreciate so well French haute couture come from."

Scherrer's was a gentle collection, with Monet impressionistic flower-printed chiffon used for halter tops under soft, wild silk suits. The tiny flowered hats tilted over the forehead and held with a strap were reminiscent of those seen in the Forties.

Audrey Hepburn arrived to support her long-time friend Hubert Givenchy's show, wrapped up in one of his chocolate brown



Strip show: Chanel's pink grosgrain ribbon suit with gold-weighted skirt; right, Christian Lacroix off-white linen suit with embroidered lapels



Mixer: Ungaro's black and white check suit with rose contrast



style or the prevailing sober mood is questionable. He looks as if he is giving the fashion world a lesson in his distinctive bouncy cut and lavish detailing. The opening suits, all in black and white with none of his flamboyant prints, looked as if he had anchored them in ink, emphasised each point and detail more heavily, liked the effect, and left it at that.

His trapeze line, a trend in fashion in 1991 and one this designer started back in 1986, is still very much his own, with the trapeze effect emphasised by layering pretty white lace petticoats underneath. The line is still softened with swathes of organza in palest ice blue on navy, or dashing red on a jewel-buttoned jacket worn with a white satin skirt. For evening Lacroix's monochrome mood moves into soft grey and cocoa, with bustled dresses caught up to a short, puffy hemline at the front. The short evening skirt that swoops low at the back is another strong trend this Paris season.

Some of the great couture houses have still to show, with Claude Montana following up his last award-winning collection for Lanvin, and Yves Saint Laurent showing as usual on the final day.

costs over grey flannel trousers. This year he celebrates his fortieth anniversary of couture with a retrospective exhibition planned for October. Miss Hepburn will be able to choose from neat navy suits, buttoned and banded in crisp white, and flounced evening dresses that dip to long at the back with a very short hemline at the front.

Emanuel Ungaro, whose new

length, still above the knee. Lagerfeld is celebrating the bi-centenary of Mozart by enlarging Coco Chanel's signature black bows into a more flamboyant, 18th century flourish.

"We have to keep joie de vivre, even at a time like this," Gianfranco Ferré said, before his show for Christian Dior yesterday, knotting a feather-fringed stole around a trapeze-line dress in

cream wild silk, with Ferré's new, asymmetric collar. Big loose coats in gazar (a trend here in Paris at Nina Ricci, Givenchy and Scherrer too) are belted tightly at Dior over the suits that he layers in a rich marriage of texture and pattern, tone over tone.

Christian Lacroix gets better and better. Whether the new restraint seen in his collection reflects his own development of

Hero in a small back room

Geoffrey Williams lived, and died, keeping secrets from his wife — secrets that may help to win the Gulf war

One of the list of "brand name" weapons being used in the Gulf is the JP233 "airfield attack" bomb carried by RAF Tornados. It has taken its place in the lexicon of battle alongside Scud, Patriot and Stealth. But, as is the case with most weapons, the identity of the designers remains secret. Security restrictions prevent them from discussing their work outside the immediate circle of their close colleagues.

The JP233, as it is now known, was first commissioned by the defence ministry in 1975, and it occupied a design team at Hunting Engineering, of Ampleforth, Bedfordshire, for many years of intense research. Design engineer Geoffrey Williams, who died five years ago, was project leader of the team that was briefed by the MoD to build a weapon system, to be delivered by an aircraft flying at 150ft, which would render enemy runways unusable.

Setting out to find a way of damaging runways that would also make them difficult to repair, they developed the JP233's unusual "cluster bomb" system. This consists of an outer case containing many smaller bombs, each attached to its own parachute. When the pilot hits the button, the outer case opens to release the bomblets inside. Thirty of them, coded SG357, explode on impact, cratering the runway immediately, while 215 other "area denial" weapons, coded HB876, are turned up-right on the ground by a system of spring legs, and then serve as small mines.

As team leader, Mr Williams was closely involved

from the start but, being engaged in a secret defence project, he received no public recognition of his work.

"The silence which defence engineers agree to keep about their work does not make life easy for them," says Mary Williams, Mr Williams's widow. "I couldn't ever come in and ask, 'What have you been doing today?', because he simply wasn't allowed to say."

But not all of Mr Williams's design projects were subject to such restrictions. He spent



Geoffrey Williams

most of his career designing aircraft engines, and he developed rocket motors and ramjets for Napier and Sons (now Lucas Aerospace). In 1965 he joined McDonnell Douglas working on both civil and military engines in California and Florida.

Only after his return to England in 1972 did Mr Williams begin working on weapon system designs for Hunting. "I think that he would have preferred to continue to work in aircraft engine design," Mrs Williams says, "but the state of the British aviation industry at that time meant there were no opportunities."

The daily demands of designing powerful weapons in secret bring their own problems. "Anyone working on that sort of project has thoughts crossing their minds from time to time about the destructive power of the objects," Mrs Williams says. "To do that sort of job successfully you have to have a certain personality. You have to take a pride in what you do, you have to be dedicated, and you have to be happy with your conscience."

SUE MOORE

● CORRECTION: In "Men, myths and fighter pilots" (Life and Times, January 23) we incorrectly attributed a quote from George Barclay, the Battle of Britain pilot, to George Barker.

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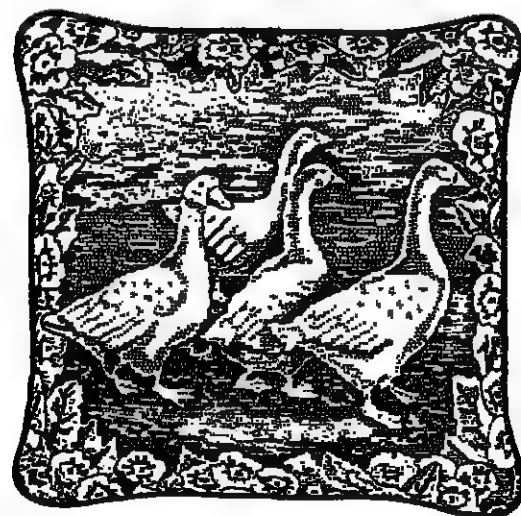
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ANN BLOCKLEY'S GEESE FOR

EHRMAN TAPESTRY



Ann Blockley, the Gloucestershire watercolourist has designed this delightful tapestry of Geese surrounded by a wide floral border, in the soft colours for which she is so well known. The Geese, with yellow and pink feet and beaks, are in off white and pale steel blues. They are walking on a foreground of variegated greens: sage, olive and deep cadet; while the sky is in wintery grey blues and off-white. This is surrounded by the warmer colours of the floral and leaf border: dusty pinks, sand and mustard yellow, dull maroon and the overlapping greens of the leaves. It makes a lovely cushion or picture.

Measuring 14 1/2 in x 14 1/2 in, the design is printed in full colour on 10 holes to the inch canvas. It can be worked in half-cross or tent stitch, and enough wool from the Anchor Tapestry range is included to complete the tapestry in either. The kit comes complete with canvas, wool, needle and instruction leaflet. All for £32.50 including postage and packing. Use FREEPOST — no stamp needed.

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GALLERIES: SCOTLAND

Acidic waters at this source

Andrew Gibbon Williams reviews some contemporary Scottish watercolourists

Strictly speaking, animal blood, in the hands of the Lascaris, cave painters, was the first artists' medium. But water must have been a close second: Egyptian tomb painters, Greek pot decorators and Oriental calligraphers all mixed their pigment with plain H₂O. Yet in Europe, it was not until after Renaissance Italy had been frescoed and the possibilities of tempera and oil explored, that the watercolour developed in its own right. And then it became something glorious, in England, Cotman, Girtin and Turner adeptly manipulated their simple means to mirror and romanticise nature.

Some contend that Turner's watercolours are his greatest achievement, and Edinburgh is treated to an annual reminder of his virtuosity every January when the Vaughan Bequest goes on show at the National Gallery of Scotland. By happy coincidence, the Royal Scottish Academy hosts the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Watercolours at this time of the year next door.

It would not be fair to appraise this show against the strict criteria which govern pure watercolour. Many of the exhibits are no such thing: there is collage, *papier collé*, mixed media, acrylic — in short, anything which can be applied to paper. Consequently, the nearly 400 works present a stylistic pot-pourri no more focused than any other open exhibition.

Edinburgh, the city where the Nasmyths and "Grecian" Williams ushered in the Scottish landscape tradition, should augur well for an exhibition of contemporary watercolours. Clearly, however, the peculiarly Scottish interpretation of Claude and Poussin is as forgotten as the Georgian elevation of Princes' Street. Moreover, the Scottish countryside's colours, which watercolour so naturally emulates, have been replaced by lurid, chemical hues.

Barbara Rae, however, has used an acidic palette to good advantage in her recent views of Spain, transforming hill-sides into opulent decorative surfaces. Her most pleasing contributions are "Hill Farm" and "Burnt Hill", in which the colours appear to have emanated from the earth. Derek Clarke, a more senior academician, delights in poisonous greens: his Highland landscapes Holman Hunt or Dyce

might have relished. Most of the other landscapes are as banal as wrapping paper.

Ann Oram is one of the few to exploit the suggestive potential and subtleties of watercolour, and the success of her "Lilies on a Dark Ground" (the winner of the May Marshall Brown Award) depends upon the vividness of naturalism which only watercolour can impart. Landscape aside, still-life is much favoured north of the border, perhaps because of the continued popularity of Sir William Gillies and Anne Redpath. In many ways William Baillie is their successor: he delights in sonorous colour harmonies.

Once, it was the case that the oldest generation appeared cold, flat and reactionary in shows like this, where a deliberate effort has been made to infuse the body with young blood. Now, the children of the Sixties look out of place. For 25 years David Evans has been applying the meticulous technique of a latter-day Vermeer to the subject repertoire of Magritte. Two small studies of fruit are perfect in their way, but as alien to the contemporary aesthetic as a bubble-car. John Mooney lays out carefully painted phallic symbols and obelisks, which metamorphose into cacti or face-like palettes. The result is no longer witty, since sophisticated computer graphics have become visual currency.

In painting, youth is no guarantee of virility but in this motley company where ambition is synonymous with gravitas the youngest have the edge. Nowhere does one sense the joy of working in watercolour as keenly as in the one truly magical picture in the exhibition, "A Change of Heart", by Paul Furneaux. In this evocative arrangement of potent universal symbols and calligraphy subsumed in washes, the vicarious experience of an exuberant technique controlled by the imaginative impulse is exhilarating. Unfortunately — as this exhibition proves so emphatically — the stylistic consensus necessary to provide a context in which such a work might be properly appreciated simply does not exist.

● The Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Watercolours' 111th Annual Exhibition at the Royal Scottish Academy, The Mount, Edinburgh (031 225 6671), until February 21.



Subtleties: Ann Oram's "Lilies on a Dark Ground"

RECORDS: OPERA

Sing a song of tyranny

BOTH these operas are about history, but where Beethoven's view of progress, at the beginning of the 19th century, is unreservedly optimistic — tyranny will be overthrown; a choral finale, going out from the stage to the audience as much as the finale of the Ninth Symphony, will be the only possible outcome — in Khovanshchina, written in the 1870s, destiny is a much more obscure and ambiguous force. Perhaps it is significant that Mussorgsky never managed to finish his second great historical epic, whereas Beethoven finished *Fidelio* three times.

The haphazard condition in which Mussorgsky left *Khovanshchina* is almost part of the piece: this is a work in which the main actors, including all the main characters, are at the mercy of the composer, and the control of forces beyond their control and understanding. Great figures under the stage: Prince Ivan Khovansky, a senior noble and leader of the military coup which delayed Peter

Mussorgsky: Khovanshchina Vienna State Opera/Abbado, DG 429 758-2 (three CDs) Beethoven: *Fidelio* Norman, Goldberg and others, Dresden State Opera Choir and Orchestra/Hallmark, Philips 426 308-2 (two CDs)

the Great's assumption of power in the 1680s; Prince Golitsyn and the boyar Shakhovskiy, both for different reasons in league with Peter's half-sister, the regent Sophia; and Dosifei and Maria, representatives of the Old Believers persecuted by Sophia. But they are all of them powerless.

The law forbade Mussorgsky from putting members of the Romanov family on stage, and therefore kept some of the chief agents of the period in the wings; but he turned a necessity into an advantage, helping him to create a drama, or rather a wash of dramas, in which the main decisions are being taken elsewhere: several crucial points in the drama concern the writing or delivering of messages, as if those on stage were desperately trying to influence, or to order themselves in agreement with, these unseen others.

Similarly with the musical text, there is no authority in view, the essential choice being between the Rimsky-Korsakov edition, now dis-

THEATRE

The reluctant autobiographer

Christopher Hampton, whose first play to draw on his own life is about to begin performances at the National Theatre, talks to Heather Neill

In their early twenties, Christopher Hampton and David Hare, then stripping playwrights at the Royal Court, would discuss the impossibility of surviving in the theatre beyond the age of 30. Two decades on, Hampton's latest play, *White Chameleon*, is due to take its place next week beside Hare's successful *Racing Demon* in the National Theatre repertoire. With *Les Liaisons Dangereuses* playing on stage and screen around the world, *The Philanthropist* about to be revived on tour, and talk of a film later in the year, there is no sign that Hampton is anywhere near writing himself dry at 45.

Yet he still espouses a pessimistic view: "The theatre is consuming of people in a brutal way. A lot of playwrights' careers last only two or three years." Hampton maintains that John Osborne, whose work at the Court "legitimised all those of us who followed", is a notable example. "I perceived early that it would not be easy to sustain, and diversified into movies." He is also known for translations (Ibsen, Molière, Chekhov, Horvath, Laclos) and screen adaptations from writers such as Malcolm Bradbury and Anita Brookner.

White Chameleon draws on his own life — something he long resisted: "I was aware that writers tended to write from experience early in their careers. That seemed, to me, to lead to a thinning out of material, a repetitiveness."

But Hampton's life has great dramatic potential. He was born in the Azores and lived in Aden, Egypt and Zanzibar: wherever his father's work as an engineer for Cable and Wireless demanded. Later he was sent home to Lancing College, where he and Hare were contemporaries. He then went on to gain a First in French and German at Oxford.

The play focuses on the Suez crisis, the boy Christopher's perception of events in 1956 and his relationship with Ibrahim, an Egyptian servant. Chris is beaten by the British killing of 50 policemen in Ismailia; then, at a Sussex prep school, he is victimised as a "wog-lover" when he announces that his father (still in Alexandria) thinks it would be madness to go to war over the Canal. Clearly, then, the "white chameleon" of the title is a metaphor for the boy Chris, forced to adapt to conflicting environments.

The boy Hampton experienced similar reactions: "I kept going from one place to another where people would hold views with absolute conviction opposite to the last lot I'd been knocking around with." It was his political and artistic baptism. As the adult Christopher says

in the play: "These symmetrical assaults made a valuable contribution to my political education. I was wary of every known brand of confident certainty ever since." In real life Hampton describes writing as "a job that has to do with being endemically an outsider".

Three plays-within-a-play occur in *White Chameleon*. Two are early Hampton works, homework for an Egyptian prep school (at Lancing he wrote no plays, but spent two years writing a novel, "turned down quite rightly by every publisher in London"). The third is a scene from the school play: Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People*. Hampton describes the process of producing *White Chameleon* as "neatening" memory into fiction, but that first experience of live theatre could scarcely have been more fortuitous. In Ibsen's play, Stockmann — a man of conviction — finds himself swept up in local politics and discovers that "the damned liberal majority" is not always right.

White Chameleon was begun in June and finished in September last year, but — typically for Hampton — its writing time represents a fraction of the creation process. Eight years ago, he was already planning a Suez play. During such a gestation, note-books would have been filled with ideas, characters and scraps of dialogue.

"In this case, with every single thing that I could remember from those years," the vital decision, according to Hampton, "is when to sit down and write. For *Li-also* I kept a notebook for eight years, and it took seven weeks to write." The mores

can be misjudged: "About ten years ago, I sat down too early — and it died on me." Then he adds, smiling: "Maybe it's just the most elaborate form of procrastination." That is unlikely: Hampton has been known to write an entire screenplay — about Gauguin, at the request of Donald Sutherland (never shown in Britain) — in just eight days.

Hampton is still boyish, bespectacled, his hair raffish if grey. In conversation he bridges the gap easily back to childhood, especially when talking of his Egyptian boyhood friend, Ibrahim. Hampton returned to Alexandria two months ago with the designer Bob Crowley, for the first time in 35 years. The shop-keeper, described in the play, came out and without hesitation said: "Christopher". He could provide news of some old friends, but Ibrahim had not been seen since "the trouble". That is ominous: at

the end of Hampton's play, Ibrahim is left alone in the Hampton's house. Houses were looted within an hour of the Brits' departure, and their inhabitants treated violently. Hampton is still moved to recount these events; indeed, his dramatised account of this warm and funny relationship is equally affecting to read.

Critics and audiences are bound to seek parallels with present events in Hampton's play. The author is discouraging. "What's happening now is more justifiable, but 1956 hangs over it all. Suez is one of the reasons we are so distrustful

of the Arab man in the street."

In the play, events are combined or pointed up when necessary, but some elements remain untouched. "Father" is much as Hampton remembers him, something of a *Boy's Own* hero. "My mother, for reasons I can't understand, is different in the play. She can't understand why either. I've told her that writers can't be trusted."

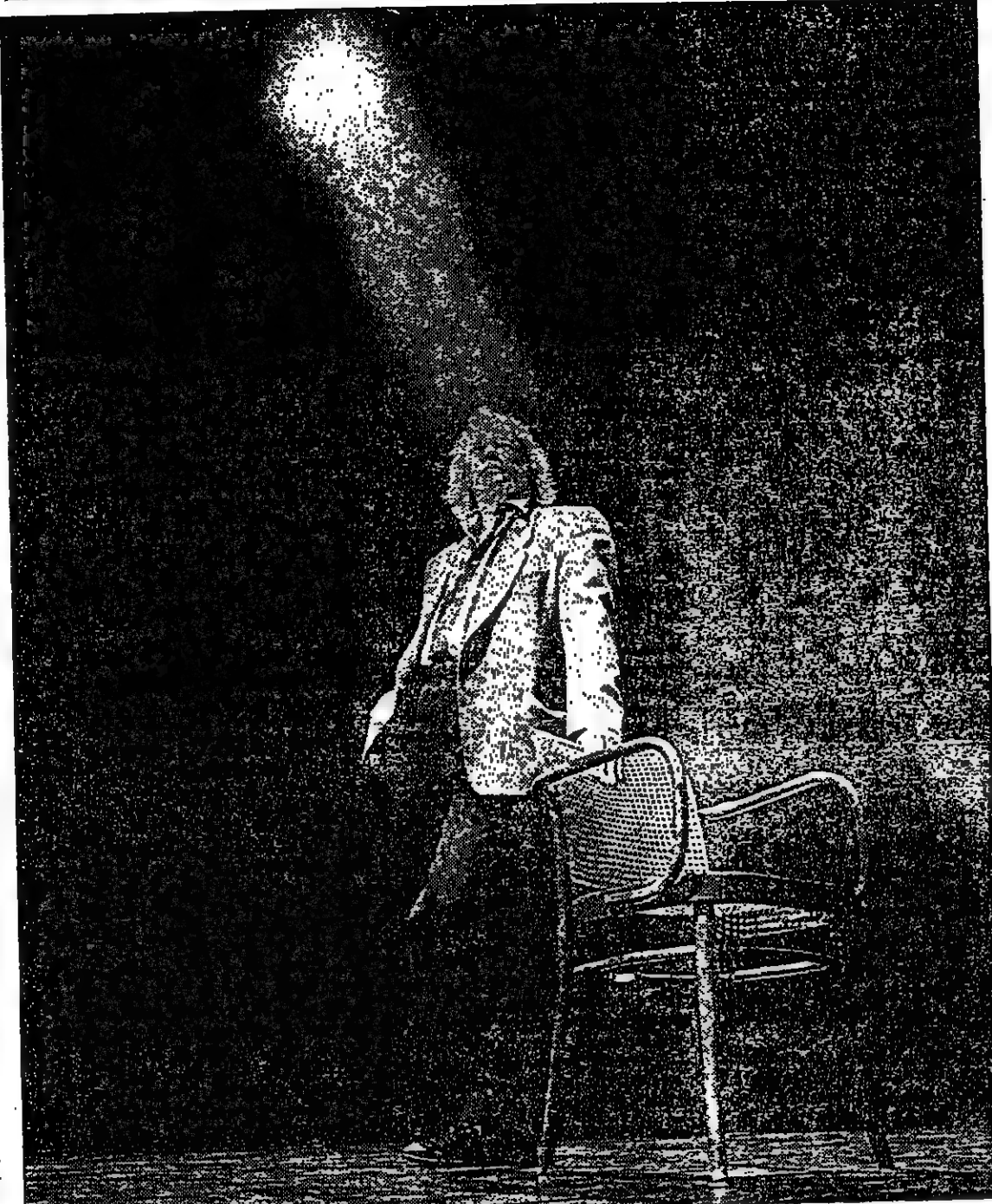
The nature of "the writer" is touched on in the play. The boy Chris announces to his father that he intends to write professionally and is surprised by his enthusiastic reaction. Christopher, the adult

Chris, reflects that "becoming a writer suggested to him some kind of an adventure... it was far more likely to be a wound." But on the face of it, Hampton seems relaxed, and satisfied with his lot.

His methods are, however, painstaking. He says that he is "obsessional" that every character should have a distinct voice and avoids overlaying dialogue with his own style. He "hears" the voices of his characters as he writes. "Plotting is the most difficult part. It's an abstract headache."

● *White Chameleon* previews at the Cottesloe, National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 2252) from February 4 and opens on February 14. Christopher Hampton talks about his work in a "Playform" performance there on February 25.

MARC ASPLAND



Christopher Hampton: in his latest play, elements of his own early life are placed in the spotlight

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Overwhelmed by Mahler, unimpressed by Prokofiev

What can one say when confronted with the vastness of Mahler's Eighth Symphony? This piece, perhaps the crowning glory of the Romantic symphony, renders one mute.

In the first place that is because of the sheer volume (particularly effective within the unresonant confines of the Festival Hall) complexity and momentum of its opening movement, that massive setting of the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus*. A part of the soul resents and is even slightly ashamed of that, but by far the greater part is willingly inebriated by its striving for, and

celebration of, divine love. When one man can conceive such affirmative sounds, and others can bring it to glorious life as did Klaus Tennstedt and his assembled forces on Sunday, the destruction going on elsewhere in the world is put into perspective.

The London Philharmonic and its Choir, the London Symphony Chorus, the excellent boys of Eton College, and a team of eight soloists (which did not include Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau or Mechtild Gessendorf, as planned) stormed through the first movement. From the opening E flat chord, with its

resonating organ pedal, the spine tingled with elation as Tennstedt, appearing deceptively fragile, powered the music onward.

In the second movement, a poetic, perhaps over-pious realisation of the closing scene of Goethe's *Faust*, the orchestra came into its own.

The sopranos Julia Varady and Jane Eaglen, and the alto Trudie Schmitt and Jadwiga Rappe all sang radiantly, while Susan Bullock, spitting in a box, was suitably scarpic as Mater Gloriosa. Kenneth Riegel, as Doctor Marianus, seemed uncomfortable — this part soars into the stratosphere — though Fischer-Dieskau's replacement, Elke Wilm Schulte, made a strong, rich sound, as did Hans Soun.

Heard together in the first movement, the solo singers did not always produce an attractive sound, the requirement for volume sometimes conspired against such refinements.

The night before, the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Lothar Zagrosek, gave a relatively well-attended concert which included the first public performance of Benedict Mason's orchestral poem, *Light-*

houses of England and Wales. Mason's work is ingeniously constructed as a series of scenes linked only intuitively and inspired by visits to every lighthouse in his specified territory. Effects of atmosphere, weather landscape, and of the turning lights themselves, seen from near or far, are crucial. The result sounds very beautiful indeed, ripely orchestrated and with distinct resonances of Debussy's *La Mer* in its evocation of the mystery and massiveness of the sea.

Earlier in the week the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and Vladimir Ashkenazy made a disappointing start to

their series celebrating the centenary of Prokofiev's birth. The only Prokofiev was the suite from *Lieutenant Kije*, not one of his more substantial scores. Moreover, the performances, despite some excellent individual contributions, seemed bland, both here and in Rimsky-Korsakov's symphonic suite *Antar*, which made an enterprising beginning. Ashkenazy conducted Stravinsky's *Parushka* with more fire, but still one left with the feeling that it had been a pretty humdrum evening.

STEPHEN PETTIT

Claudio Abbado: scholarship serves Mussorgsky in a new Vienna recording of the opera, *Khovanshchina*

great passion and intensity if it is to maintain its power for more than three hours, and happily the cast here includes singers who can make their music burn: Age Haugland as Ivan Khovansky, Anatoly Kocherga as Shakhovskiy, Vladimir Popov as Golitsyn, Vladimir Adamov as Andrei, Khovansky, Marijana Lipovsek as Maria.

Those less troubled by vibrato will put Paata Burchuladze's Dosifei in the same company, while there is excellent work too from Heinz Zednik and Joanna Borowska in smaller roles. The orchestra responds with whipcrack force and immediacy; the choral singing magnificently presents a nation at war and at prayer.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

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Key examination of Soviet life

THEATRE

Dear Elena Sergeevna
Gate, Notting Hill

THE opening work in the Gate's season of women playwrights is a tense, socially alert play by the Leningrad writer, Ludmila Razumovskaya. It was banned as soon as written, but is now played all over the Soviet Union. One can easily understand its popularity, for it confronts a drab but idealistic schoolteacher with the hedonistic realities of the land around her. In a nation where candour rapidly gives place to cynicism, the predicament of characters on both sides of the honesty/corruption divide has found a ready audience.

Elena Sergeevna, the hard-working and bony dressed mathematics teacher, trudges back from school to her cramped apartment, unpacks her shopping bag and slumps down in front of the television. Inna Brown's production includes several different sorts of silent pause, and this first one only conjures up the ordinariness of Elena's daily life.

Then comes a knock at the door and four of her school pupils appear, squeezing into her tiny hall, mysteriously enthusiastic. It is her birthday, they bring gifts, including a bottle of bubbly that, wonder of wonders on a British stage, opens with a real pop and foams at the neck. "It's from the heart," they assure her, smiling.

Another pause follows, but this time the shadow of danger is in the offing. One of the boys steals a furtive glance at another — there is a lot of silent looking in the production, very convincingly done. What quickly emerges is that two of the boys have done poorly in that day's examination and need good grades to go on to art school and the forestry service. The alternative is immediate call-up into the army.



Dominic Curtis (left), Matt Bardock, Julia Dunlop and Marty Cruikshank in Dear Elena Sergeevna

Elena holds the key to the safe where their papers are being held: will she give them the key so they can substitute properly answered papers? Indignantly she refuses and the contest is on to force the key from her.

The excellent Marty Cruikshank presents a range of shocked reactions as the embattled Elena dumbsounds, irate, frantic. Ap-

peals to their honour, their humanity and the demands of truth are swept aside as her pupils itemise the rotten, cheating standards current in Soviet life. These scenes smoothly develop out of each other, and though the tension slackens after the interval the steadily tightening grip of the first half is electrifyingly assuaged and even rape look inescapable.

Four recent graduates of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama give notable performances as Elena's young persecutors: Nicholas Gleave (cynical), Matt Bardock (embarrassed), Dominic Curtis (rashly genial) and Julia Dunlop (torn between anger and despair).

JEREMY KINGSTON

JAZZ

Piano 40/2
Queen Elizabeth Hall

IN THE end the sceptics were right: four improvised solo piano recitals in one evening was more than most mortals could absorb. Though conceived with the best of intentions, the new touring package from the Contemporary Music Network is another sign of the Arts Council's habit of treating jazz as some form of castor oil — to be administered with a stern face and the admonishment that it will do you good.

The broadening of the audience in recent years, and the influx of curious but uncommitted listeners, seems to have gone unacknowledged. The CMN still prefers to preach to the converted. There was, in fact, some fine and extremely challenging music to be heard at the South Bank. The problem lay mainly in the presentation. With no pre-set programme, and with the pianists being shipped on to the stage one after another, the evening was

bound to turn into a test of endurance. A concert such as this needs a sense of structure, even if that means no more than requiring each player to start with an interpretation of a standard.

The two British representatives — Howard Riley and Jason Rebello — gave the most persuasive displays. Riley, a veteran of the first Piano 40 tour, set off on one of his characteristically dense forays before returning to calmer waters in Thelonious Monk's "Ask Me Now".

Rebello's contribution was less adventurous. He is, after all, the more of an ensemble player, and a very young one at that. But he did his reputation no harm with a well-judged selection which wound its way through the Impassioned to the unbridled energy of Erroll Garner. He at least had given some thought to the need for contrast, an observation which did not apply to Joachim Kühn, whose indulgences received some of the loudest applause of the night. As for Andrew Hull, whose repetitive set provoked a number of walk-outs, the less said, the better.

CLIVE DAVIS

CONCERT

BBC PO/Downes
Free Trade Hall,
Manchester

GIVEN the right music and conductor, the BBC Philharmonic easily takes its place among the world's best orchestras. In this case the music was Walton's brief overture, *Scapino*, under Edward Downes, the orchestra gave it a superbly coloured performance, in which every detail took its magical place, and every change in mood was perfectly judged. The performance was, in fact, a reminder that Walton, at his best, is a composer of considerable stature.

However, the orchestra's later performance of Berlioz's *Symphonie fantastique* was less compelling, with far fewer dimensions. "March to the Scaffold" sounded as though it would have been better called "March of the Toy Soldiers": while it was a reading with considerable colour, it contained no hint of threat. There was also a high proportion of messy detail playing.

In the first performance of George Nicholson's Cello Concerto, in which the soloist was his dedicatee (Morry Welsh), Nicholson's control of orchestral colour, even after such a performance of the *Scapino*, was impressive. His orchestration is, of course, very different from that of Walton: Boulez and Berio often seemed the main influences here, as befits a man who grew up in the 1960s. He has a delicious range of textures at his fingertips, uses the orchestra to its full extent, and understands how to keep the ear alive by modulating his thematic material alongside the scoring.

Curiously, though, the least interesting section of his concerto was the material given to the solo cello a part that lacked individuality and inevitability. Although the writing took off a little for the long third movement in the manner of a passacaglia, the general impression was of a work that might almost sound better without the soloist. Nicholson seems an orchestral composer of immense powers tackling the wrong task.

DAVID FALLOWS

RADIO

Sunday Sport
Extra/Mozart's
Birthday
Radio 5/Radio 3

LAST week's great conundrum was the case of the disappearing radio station. For the past six months Baghdad Radio has been pumping out an amateurish mix of music and propaganda, flown with insolence and winning rhetoric, which has been audible here in the form of a debilitated signal. Although useless as a source of news, it at least supplied a window on the kind of official dementia which passes for Iraqi public life: a lunatic in a windtunnel.

And now that we need, more than ever, to be reminded of the "ideas" which inspire the oppo-

sition, allied bombs have damaged the power supply, leaving the BBC's monitoring unit at Caversham with an unfair monopoly. As a spokesman told this column, unless you have a 12-metre aerial in your back garden you might as well give up the hunt. Battle fatigue drove me to Radio 3, where Sunday Sport Extra was holding the rest of the nation enthralled. Martin O'Neill, formerly a star of Nottingham Forest's greatest team, holds down the old pro's job of sitting on the commentator's shoulder and delivering intermittent bursts of wise counsel, often of a cold-water nature.

Though both genial and observant, a rare combination in these latitudes, O'Neill suffers greatly from the condition of Expert's Perfect. "He's slipped his marker, he's turned in a superb ball, and he's been unlucky not to get a

better result." Now, these statements relate to recent but completed events, and would in normal speech be rendered by the reporter. There is no sense in which they are additional authority by the pretence that significance lingers, open-endedly, into the present. It is a great curiosity that when — under the influence of General Schwarzkopf and his fellow countrymen — the perfect is in full retreat from the theatre in which it has most tactical value, it should find such a sanctuary.

Perhaps defensively, this year's Mozart bicentennial coverage is determined to illuminate the odd corners of the canon while taking care to avoid carpetbombing the airwaves — what might be called a measured response. The promise that listeners will not be subjected to every last semiquaver contains the implicit idea that we have had a lucky escape.

Mozart's Birthday (Radio 3, Sunday), the first of five day-long orgies of Wolfgangianity, consisted of live concerts from ten cities in which the composer lived and had his being, and was linked by the presence of the emollient Nicholas Kayson and a burbling Mozart expert by the name of H.C. Robbins London. On occasion the latter's delight at the progress of Mozartianity approached speechlessness, one had a dizzying vision of the entire continent going ape in souvenir penwigs. But what was one to make of his euphoria? The sceptic might say that international wrap-ups of this order take place because they can be done. Thanks to the technical capabilities of the European Broadcasting Union, we now know that a cough in Bratislava sounds very much like a cough in Augsburg.

MARTIN CROPPER

NEW RELEASES

AKIRA (12) Apocalyptic mayhem in a futuristic Tokyo. Lamentable Japanese animation. Directed by Katsuhiro Otomo. ICA Cinema (071 430 3647).

CATCHFIRE (15) Robert Redford as the jockey who wins a mystery winner (Lena Olin) during Castro's revolution. Shaggy romantic drama with paper thin characters. Director: Sydney Pollack. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

HAVANA (15) Robert Redford as the jockey who wins a mystery winner (Lena Olin) during Castro's revolution. Shaggy romantic drama with paper thin characters. Director: Sydney Pollack. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

MANIAC COP 2 (18) Cross return visit of the maniac cop with a new twist. Director: William Lustig. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

POSTCARDS FROM THE EDGE (15) Caustic, frosty comedy, with a few tears. From Cameo Films. A novel by David Shields. Directed by Mike Nichols. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

ROCKY V (PG) Sylvester Stallone fights his way back to his career and spirit. Directed by John G. Avildsen. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

AN ANGEL AT MY TABLE (15) Jane Campion's excellent film about the New Zealand writer, Jean Rhys. Directed by Jane Campion. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

ARACHNOMANIA (PG) Denny Dooey's rampage through a city. Directed by Denny Dooey. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

HOME ALONE (PG) Plucky kid left alone at Christmas. Directed by Chris Columbus. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY (15) A powerful, elegiac study of a woman and a man. Directed by John G. Avildsen. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

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CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and where indicated with the symbol (L) on release across the country.

BEAUTIFUL DREAMERS (15) Docile, handsome near-teenager about an asylum doctor. Directed by Peter Jackson. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

THE COMFORT OF STRANGERS (18) Russi Taylor and Nicolas Koster. Directed by Russi Taylor. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

CYRANO DE BERGERAC (U) Gerard Philpott's masterful as the loveless, long-nosed Cyrano. Directed by Jean-Paul Rappo. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

THE FODDER (U) Supporting static tale of a French soldier in a Victorian England. Directed by John G. Avildsen. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

THE GARDEN (15) The Passion according to Doreen. Directed by Doreen. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

HENRY AND JUNE (18) Anne's life as a woman. Directed by Philip Kaufman. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

HIDDEN AGENDA (15) Ken Loach and Jim Allen's film about a British soldier. Directed by Ken Loach. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

HOME ALONE (PG) Plucky kid left alone at Christmas. Directed by Chris Columbus. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY (15) A powerful, elegiac study of a woman and a man. Directed by John G. Avildsen. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

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Phone (071 240 988) Metro (071 437 0757) Memento (071 435 4235)

MIRACLE MILE (15) Two shy lovers find romance. Directed by John Wood. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

NARROW MARGIN (15) Car-and-mouse games on a tight, with District Attorney. Directed by John Wood. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

THE NASTY GIRL (PG) Provocative, funny, assault on Germany's Nazi past. Directed by John Wood. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

REVERSAL OF FORTUNE (15) Jeremy Irons as the intricate murder of a woman. Directed by John Wood. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

ROGER CORMAN'S FRANKENSTEIN UNDISCOVERED (18) Later-day Frankenstein. Directed by John Wood. Cannon Cinema (071 352 5088).

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CHANNEL A

tyro Merinhus who are prominently angling away at the London primary school that has now (thanks to Andrew Bethell's fly-on-the-classroom wall television series) achieved national recognition. And the reason that Dad is hopping mad is because he says son David has told him that his teacher has threatened to kick his head in. It is yet another case for Geoff, the head whose resilience in the face of such superlatives is the only thing that keeps him from losing his mind, meaning him the eighth wonder of the world. The fact that the teacher is black explains Geoff's typically realistic summary of his latest predicament: "This isn't a one-off. It's a 20-off." Small wonder his battlefield of a school is called Culloden.

10.20 Building Sights. Artist Michael Cramp-Martin reveals his admiration for Lloyd's of London.

10.30 Newsnight with Jeremy Paxman

11.20 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine

education but they are in the minority. Most of the other witnesses say they have been scared for life 11.56 ITN Gulls News Report
12.00 Thames Snooker Classic. The semi-finals of the amateur
1.00am This Week - 35 Years in the Front Line. A 1987 edition from
Aden featuring Col 'Mad Mitch' Mitchell of the Argyll and
Sutherland Highlanders
1.30 Video View presented by Mariella Frostrup
2.00 World Chess. The Times's chess correspondent Raymond Keen
with action from the Henry V. Spielman series
2.15 How Was it for You? Short Kerry's guests are Craig Charles, Polly
Davidson and Teresa Gorman
2.45 Profiles
3.00 Music Special. With reggae star Peter Tosh (r)
4.00 Entertainment UK. A guide to the country's entertainment
5.00 ITN Morning News. Ends at 6.00

evidence to support his claim (and therefore also that despite appearing a Jew, this is not anti-Semitism). Followed at 9.30 by *1.00* *Europe: Night Play First* in a new series, with the cap heroes from around Europe presented in the first and second series reappearing in this third Germany's Inspector Dorn (Heiner Lauterbach) is obliged to go undercover in search of a vicious killer and a beautiful taxi-driver. (With English subtitles)

1.00 *Town and Country America* - The first of John Pine's series on the changing geography of American country music. Featuring Cowboy Jack Clement, Wezo Winder and Clint Black

2.00 *Channel 4 News Midnight Special*. The day's news from the war in the Gulf ends at 2.00am

[illegible]

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By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

Continued from page 1

In Athens an American bank and an insurance company were damaged yesterday. Nobody was hurt. Police believe the bomb and rocket attack was carried out by the November 17 group, which claimed responsibility for a similar incident on Friday.



Ronald Duncan of Britain being lifted into a helicopter at Seilbach-Hinterglemm, Austria, after he fell during the men's combined downhill race of the World Skiing Championships

By TIM JONES
MENT CORRESPONDENT

Rolls-Royce said that it hoped that most of the job cuts could be

not be ruled out if voluntary measures were not successful. Its spokesman said that, in addition

Harrods cuts, page 21
Leading article, page 13

Nobody has yet tried "Saddam Hussein ate my hamster" on the House. But they will.

nearly two weeks ago that they claim not to be willing to tolerate another long period of "no peace, no war" in a bleak desert made all the more inhospitable by recent looting rains.

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NEDC will help firms in European public sector

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

A WORKING party to help British business compete more effectively in the £450 billion European market for public sector supplies is to be set up by the National Economic Development Council.

The group's task is to counter fears that small and medium-sized companies may lose out as procurement policies become more international. Sir John Cuckney, who is to chair the working party, said more open purchasing policies in Britain seemed to be encouraging European suppliers. But British companies faced less accessible markets overseas.

Dr Walter Ellis, director of NEDC, said there was a danger Europe would lose the cost and quality benefits of

competitive tendering unless companies were encouraged and enabled to compete for contracts.

Sir John, chairman of 3i, the investment capital group, and a former head of Westland, the helicopter maker, said companies should learn to "huddle together" to bid.

Consortium tenders and partnerships with companies knowledgeable about particular markets should be considered. "In working in Europe we do need to rethink whether minority equity interests are not an excellent first start as a way of gaining expertise," he said. Sir John said the working party would also look at how the skills of purchasing officers could be improved.

He highlighted the importance of small and medium-sized companies in the employment market. In Britain, businesses with 200 or fewer workers accounted for 60 per cent of private sector jobs. The working party will include Sir David Alliance, chairman of Coats Viyella, the textiles group; Allan Gornly, chief executive of John Brown, the engineering group; and Neil Cross, head of international operations at 3i. There will be members from France, Germany and Denmark.

A new NEDC handbook is designed to help British companies bid for public sector contracts in Europe. The guide, *Selling to Europe*, details how public sector purchasing is undertaken in each European Community state, and suggests contacts for would-be sellers.

Some sectors are especially promising, it suggests. Governments' purchases of equipment for health care, office services and transport offer immense markets.

Selling to Europe, National Economic Development Office, £10.

Tyndall sells subsidiary

TYNDALL Holdings is selling its 59.6 per cent owned Australian subsidiary, partly in a management buyout and partly in a sale to an Industrial Equity (Pacific) subsidiary, subject to regulatory approvals.

The investment was written down to a nominal value in Tyndall's interim report.

Optical down

Optical and Medical International reported pre-tax profits down from £2.61 million to £1.6 million for the six months to September. Earnings were 2p a share, against 4p. The interim dividend is maintained at 1.75p.

Guinness deal

GUINNESS'S £518 million purchase of La Cruz del Campo, Spain's biggest brewer, has gone unconditional after receiving acceptances from shareholders representing 96.5 per cent of equity.

CRH purchase

CRH, the Dublin building materials group, is acquiring Stradaht Klunkerwerke, a German clay brick maker, for DM25.7 million.

Cardiff ahead

Cardiff Property increased pre-tax profits from £102,000 to £217,000 in the year to end-September. Earnings were 6.8p a share (4.3p). A final dividend of 1.55p makes 2.4p (2.5p).

Prospect slips

Prospect Industries reports pre-tax profits down from a pro forma £493,000 to £478,000 in the ten months to end-December. Earnings per share were 0.59p (0.58p). A final dividend of 0.1p makes 0.2p.

Bullough slips to £26m



DERRICK Battle, above, chairman of Bullough, the industrial holding company, announced pre-tax profits of £26 million (£28.7 million) for the year to October 31.

Although the economic outlook is uncertain, Bullough's

financial strength and array of activities made it face the future with confidence, he said. Bullough achieved a turnover of £317.7 million (£276.4 million), and is holding the year's payment at 6.85p a share.

The group has bought Tay-

lor Freezer (UK), which sells and services American-made equipment for making ice-creams, shakes and other cold bar products, for £2.09 million cash plus the issue of 1.67 million Bullough shares.

Tempus, page 23

Goodman reshuffle approved

THE High Court in Dublin has approved the restructuring of Goodman International proposed by Mr Peter Fitzpatrick, the Examiner.

The plan involves the company's bankers, which are owed £470 million (£427 million), taking an initial 60 per cent stake in the restructured company. Under the plan Goodman International hopes to raise £1.34 million from asset sales while the banks will forgo interest on £1.270 million of the money owed to them.

The workout plan sets a series of targets for Goodman International under the Fitzpatrick plan. If these are fully achieved Mr Larry Goodman's stake in the company will rise from the initial 40 per cent to up to 90 per cent. Among the assets up for sale are a 68 per cent stake in Food Industries, the Irish quoted food company, and a 13 per cent stake in Bersford.

If the plan achieves its targets a total of £1.633 million will be realised over the next seven years. Mr Fitzpatrick puts a net present value of £1.373 million on this sum, or the equivalent of 177p in the pound. However, this depends on the group recovering the £1.70 million owed for beef supplied to Iraq. If this is not recovered the value of the package falls to £1.53p in the pound.

Mr Larry Goodman will remain as managing director of the group but a new chairman and finance director will be appointed. The plan predicts operating profits of £1.30.6 million this year rising to £1.38 million by 1997.

Despite reservations of some of the 33 banks owed money about the plan, the alternative, liquidation, was even less appealing.

Britain eats record £2.7bn of chocolate

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITAIN enjoyed a record year for chocolate in 1990, munching through £2.7 billion worth, the equivalent of more than five bars a week for every person in the country.

Figures released yesterday by Cadbury, the chocolate maker, in its annual review of the chocolate confectionery market, showed that despite worries about health, each individual spent an average of 89p on chocolate every week.

Spending at this level meant that in spite of the recession, the chocolate market was buoyant in 1990, worth a record £3.72 billion, and the pure chocolate sector saw 3.5 per cent growth in volume.

Chocolate sells more in cash terms than most other snack foods, four times as much as is spent on crisps or ice cream, and is rivalled only by carbonated soft drinks.

Chocolate imports, previously a fashionable area of chocolate consumption, are also decreasing in significance

in the market, falling last year to 3.5 per cent of all the chocolate eaten.

John Taylor, Cadbury's marketing director, said the continued growth in chocolate was being fuelled by two trends, the growth of snacking, with some people eating more than six times a day, and the growth of gifts.

Chocolate, heavily pushed by advertising spending, which Cadbury said was up by 20 per cent in 1990, is now available at an estimated 150,000 outlets in Britain currently led by multiple grocery retailers with Christmas and Easter the peak buying times.

Nestlé, the Swiss food company, suffered from a 3.5 per cent fall in sales last year, down from SwFr48 billion (£19.4 billion) to SwFr46.3 billion. The company blames the strong Swiss franc for the fall in sales and profits. Debts have been reduced by SwFr1 billion during the period.

Stratagem lifts bid for Touchstone to £6.1m

By PHILIP PANGALOS

THE bid battle for Touchstone Group, the computer services company, intensified after Stratagem Group, the investment company headed by Bernard Kerrison, raised its all-share offer to about £6.1 million.

Stratagem has increased its offer to one Stratagem ordinary share for every 26 Touchstone shares, against 32 shares previously.

This values Touchstone at about £6.1 million and each Touchstone ordinary share at about 6.1p, compared with

Stratagem's previous \$4.6 million offer.

Touchstone's board has recommended a £6 million cash offer from Geonics, a Dutch computer services company listed in Amsterdam. Geonics is offering 6p for each Touchstone share and £32 for each £100 nominal loan stock.

Stratagem claims to speak for 37.4 per cent of Touchstone ordinary shares and 30.6 per cent of loan stock, which could be used to block future resolutions.

Spending boosts US recession hopes

By ANATOLE KALETSKY, ECONOMICS EDITOR

AMERICAN personal income and expenditure grew more rapidly than expected in December, the American commerce department reported yesterday, adding to evidence that the recession may be less harsh in America than many economists had thought.

Personal income and expenditure both increased 0.7 per cent in December. Market economists surveyed by Reuters, the news agency, had predicted that income would rise 0.4 per cent and spending 0.2 per cent. The stronger than expected figures appeared to reinforce last Friday's fourth quarter gross national product figures, which showed a smaller than expected decline of 2.1 per cent at an annual rate.

The Japanese government, meanwhile, announced that industrial production fell in December for the second month running, suggesting that a slowdown in the Japanese economy may have started last autumn. The 0.5 per cent seasonally adjusted fall in industrial production in December followed a 1 per cent decline the month before and marked the first successive monthly decline in three years.

Japan's industrial output grew 4.6 per cent last year, after 4.5 per cent in 1989. The ministry of international trade and industry said production of precision instruments, petroleum and coal products, and transport machinery was particularly strong. Sectors suffering from reduced output included the textile, furniture and mining industries.

In December alone, the index of mining and manufacturing grew 6.3 per cent from a year earlier, down from a revised 6.8 per cent in November.

Downing Street said this year's world economic summit, bringing together the heads of government of the seven leading industrialised nations and the president of the European Commission, would take place in London on July 15 to 17.

New finance chief at Tootal

TOOTAL Group has a new finance director, in its second senior boardroom change within two weeks. David Williams, who joined Tootal in 1982, replaces Alan Webb, who becomes a non-executive director.

The appointment, made within days of Tootal's January 31 year-end, follows the recent resignation of Geoffrey Maddrell, chief executive, who was replaced by Anthony Hagood.

Dunhill switch

Sir Penh, managing director of Dunhill Holdings for three years, has taken early retirement for personal reasons. Lord Dour, deputy chairman and chairman-designate in July, will assume his executive responsibilities "for the time being".

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Receivers cut 70 jobs at Styal Holdings

Grant Thornton, the accountant, has been appointed receiver to Styal Holdings, the kitchen manufacturer and distributor, which has plants in Deeside, North Wales, Rochdale, Salford and Worsley. So far 70 jobs have been lost out of the 500-strong workforce.

The receivers hope they will be able to sell the businesses within the group as going concerns. The management of one part of the group, Wilson & Glick kitchens in Salford Quays, is to buy out that business. The 180 employees will retain their jobs and all outstanding customer contracts will be honoured.

Triplex Lloyd Resort Hotels sells division rises 39%

TRIPLEX Lloyd has sold Lee Bessley Deritend, its electrical engineering division, to Compagnie Générale des Eaux de France for an initial £7.9 million. The buyer will assume a £3 million overdraft, and an extra profit-related payment will depend on average net profits of Deritend over three accounting periods to December 1992.

Earnings were 4.88p (4.25p). The interim dividend is 1.2p (1.1p). Interest receipts were £652,000 (£578,000). Shares rose 5p to 55p.

Benson back in black

BENSON Group, the heating and engineering group, is back in the black in the first half after stemming losses at its agricultural machinery businesses, cutting group overheads and reducing borrowings. The company made a pre-tax profit of £35,000 in the six months to end-November, compared with a £490,000 loss last time. Interest costs have been cut from £248,000 to £113,000. Gearing is in the "high sixties", but should be further reduced by year-end.

Turnover declined from £6.37 million to £5.4 million. Earnings per share stood at 0.07p (1.27p loss). Again, there is no interim dividend. The company is in discussions with several parties interested in acquiring the right to manufacture its agricultural machinery.

Steel group places shares at Printech

GRAHAM Wood, the structural steel group, has strengthened its balance sheet through a placement of preference shares that will raise £637,000. The funds will be used to refinance a large proportion of the purchase price of Duesen, the Dutch steel fabricating company, which was acquired in December for about £785,000.

Anglo Park in dispute

ANGLO Park, the property group, has become involved in a legal battle against Richard Ellis, the chartered surveyor, over a building in Oxford Street, London. St James Estates, a private property company where Anglo has a 22 per cent stake, has issued a writ against Ellis alleging negligence and claiming damages for an allegedly over-optimistic valuation of the property two years ago.

St James could lose several million pounds on the building, and could force Anglo to write down part of its £1.24 million stake. The company bought the building in December 1989 for £7.75 million. Ellis valued it at £9.7 million provided St James obtained further planning permission. St James has been unable to sell the building's freehold, however, and has asked another surveyor to revalue it.

WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily chg (%)	Yearly chg (%)	Daily chg (%)	Yearly chg (%)	Daily chg (%)	Yearly chg (%)
The World	574.8	-0.8	-31.9	0.3	-22.2	0.2	-18.8
(free)	109.9	-0.3	-31.9	0.2	-22.2	0.2	-17.0
EAPE	984.4	-0.2	-36.8	0.1	-30.8	0.3	-23.0
(free)	101.1	-0.2	-36.9	0.0	-31.0	0.3	-23.1
Europe	586.3	0.2	-22.7	0.3	-19.6	0.7	-5.8
(free)	127.1	0.1	-22.2	0.0	-18.4	0.6	-5.2
Nth America	421.3	-0.3	-21.7	0.2	-4.5	0.2	-4.6
Nordic	1112.5	2.0	-29.5	2.4	-22.6	2.6	-12.9
(free)	182.5	1.9	-22.4	2.3	-16.4	2.4	-5.4
Pacific	2191.2	-0.5	-44.8	-0.1	-37.8	0.0	-32.7
Far East	3175.8	-0.6	-45.1	-0.1	-38.4	0.0	-33.1
Australia	232.5	0.3	-33.0	0.0	-17.7	0.6	-18.4
Austria	1197.6	-0.5	-19.4	-0.1	-13.5	0.0	-1.8
Belgium	578.8	0.0	-31.3	0.2	-27.8	0.5	-16.2
Canada	412.6	-0.3	-31.3	-0.1	-16.0	0.2	-16.2
Denmark	1075.0	-0.3	-18.3	0.1	-13.4	0.2	-0.5
Finland	59.5	-0.4	-48.3	0.1	-43.8	0.1	-37.0
(free)	81.6	0.7	-45.2	1.2	-40.5	1.3	-33.3
France	575.5	0.1	-28.8	0.3	-24.1	0.7	-13.2
Germany	667.3	-0.2	-27.3	0.0	-22.1	0.3	-11.4
Hong Kong	2002.4	-0.8	-9.7	-0.1	9.9	-0.1	10.0
Italy	238.0	-0.6	-38.0	-0.5	-33.4	-0.1	-24.4
Japan	3330.2	-0.6	-46.0	-0.1	-39.5	0.0	-34.2
Netherlands	724.7	0.6	-23.4	0.9	-18.0	1.1	-6.6
New Zealand	50.5	-0.9	-51.0	-0.6	-40.8	-0.4	-40.3
Norway	1013.2	0.5	-24.5	0.9	-18.8	1.0	-9.0
(free)	177.4	0.7	-24.0	1.0	-18.3	1.2	-7.4
Singapore	1452.0	0.1	-27.2	0.6	-19.4	0.6	-11.3
Spain	167.0	0.0	-29.5	0.1	-26.7	0.5	-14.0
Sweden	1244.8	4.0	-25.0	4.3	-22.4	4.5	-13.5
(free)	184.1	4.9	-23.9	5.3	-16.8	5.5	-7.3
Switzerland	719.1	0.4	-21.4	1.0	-21.5	0.9	-4.2
(free)	109.1	0.4	-21.8	1.0	-22.0	1.0	-4.7
UK	630.8	0.0	-12.5	0.0	-12.5	0.6	6.6
USA	382.5	-0.3	-20.8	0.2	-3.5	0.2	-3.5

*Denotes latest trading price. (p) Local currency. Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International.

RECENT ISSUES

Equities	Price	Change
Admiral Resources	87	+1
Aluminium Smelt Cos	35	-
British Rail	148	-
CMV Group	25-1	-
Castle Cart (50p)	30	-
ECU Ltd	35	-
EPN Javis Tel	90	-
Edie	145	-
Faber Plast	140	+2
Goddard Vale	32	-
Invergordon	140	+2
Loveston	92	-
Midland Radio	29p	-
Mit	19	-
Malayan Capital	35p	-
Midland Radio	9p	-
Parliament	17	+1
Pelican Co	17	+1

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Dealings	For Settlement
January 21	February 1	April 26	May 7
Call options most have not yet started			
Seller: Appleby, Ladbroke, Ramblers, P&P, Put & Call, Tinkler Resources			

MAJOR CHANGES

Rises:	Falls:
Alfred Lyons	288 1/2p (-24p)
Bass	231 1/2p (-10p)
Grand Met	640 1/2p (-13p)
Greentree Whitley	205p (-10p)
Scott & Newcastle	725p (-10p)
Whitbread A	437 1/2p (-10p)
Whitbread B	102p (-10p)
Whitbread C	344 1/2p (-10p)

FT-SE 100 VOLUMES

Vol '89	Vol '90	Vol '91	Vol '92
Abbey Nat	3,883	3,883	3,883
Admiral	1,376	1,376	1,376
Admiral Resources	2,272	2,272	2,272
Admiral Smelt Cos	2,272	2,272	2,272
Admiral Smelt Cos	2,272	2,272	2,272
Admiral Smelt Cos	2,272	2,272	2,272
Admiral Smelt Cos	2,272	2,272	2,272
Admiral Smelt Cos	2,272	2,272	2,272
Admiral Smelt Cos	2,272	2,272	2,272
Admiral Smelt Cos	2,272	2,272	2,272

MAJOR INDICES

New York	London	Hong Kong	Japan
Dow Jones	2867.57 (+8.16)	2867.57 (+8.16)	2867.57 (+8.16)
S&P Composite	336.82 (+0.75)	336.82 (+0.75)	336.82 (+0.75)
Yokohama	2358.44 (-3.81)	2358.44 (-3.81)	2358.44 (-3.81)
Hong Kong	3198.29 (-8.07)	3198.29 (-8.07)	3198.29 (-8.07)
FT-SE 100	944.78 (+4.96)	944.78 (+4.96)	944.78 (+4.96)
Amsterdam	80.3 (+0.8)	80.3 (+0.8)	80.3 (+0.8)
CBS Tendency	412.96 (-0.89)	412.96 (-0.89)	412.96 (-0.89)
Zurich S&A Gen	460.9 (-3.5)	460.9 (-3.5)	460.9 (-3.5)
London	4826.36 (+4.21)	4826.36 (+4.21)	4826.36 (+4.21)
Paris CAC	412.96 (-0.89)	412.96 (-0.89)	412.96 (-0.89)
Zurich S&A Gen	460.9 (-3.5)	460.9 (-3.5)	460.9 (-3.5)
London	1012.72 (+5.96)	1012.72 (+5.96)	1012.72 (+5.96)
FT-SE 100	1114.90 (+6.85)	1114.90 (+6.85)	1114.90 (+6.85)
FT Gold Mines	140.7 (-6.0)	140.7 (-6.0)	140.7 (-6.0)
FT Food Index	81.67 (+0.13)	81.67 (+0.13)	81.67 (+0.13)
FT Govt Secs	84.04 (-0.29)	84.04 (-0.29)	84.04 (-0.29)
Bargains	248.4	248.4	248.4
SEAO Volume	384.2m	384.2m	384.2m
USM (Datastream)	111.74 (-0.30)	111.74 (-0.30)	111.74 (-0.30)

THERE'S ONLY ONE PLACE TO RELOCATE IN SCOTLAND.
AND THAT'S THE BOTTOM LINE.

2000

The prices in this section refer to Friday's trading

MONEY MARKETS

Exchange Index comp

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD

High Low Company	Price Bid Offer Spread % T M % P/E
146	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
147	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
148	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
149	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
150	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
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179	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
180	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
181	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
182	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73

Range	Close
19300-19300	19300-19300
22000-22000	22000-22000
32000-32000	32000-32000
40000-40000	40000-40000
50000-50000	50000-50000
60000-60000	60000-60000
70000-70000	70000-70000
80000-80000	80000-80000
90000-90000	90000-90000
100000-100000	100000-100000
110000-110000	110000-110000
120000-120000	120000-120000
130000-130000	130000-130000
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250000-250000	250000-250000
260000-260000	260000-260000
270000-270000	270000-270000
280000-280000	280000-280000
290000-290000	290000-290000
300000-300000	300000-300000

MONEY RATES (%)

High Low Company	Price Bid Offer Spread % T M % P/E	High Low Company	Price Bid Offer Spread % T M % P/E
146	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	146	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
147	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73	147	73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73
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GOLD AND PRECIOUS METAL

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Settlement: 3274.00-374.75 (54.75-54.75) Bid: 3274.00-374.75
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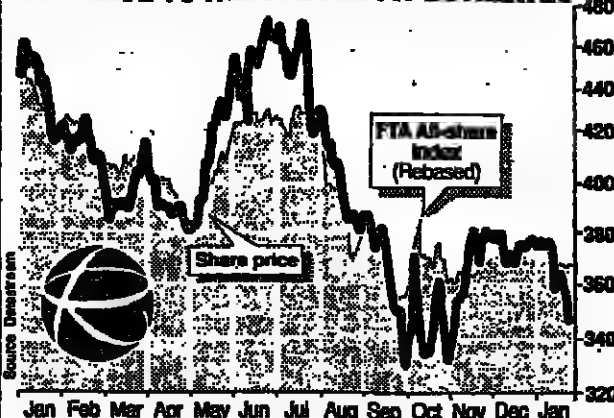
INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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STOCK MARKET

High rates and prospect of long war dampen trade

REED INTERNATIONAL: ANALYSTS TO CONTINUE TO REDUCE PROFIT ESTIMATES ...

The group has also been hit by the downturn in the travel industry after the outbreak of war in the Gulf, with air passenger travel falling sharply. Reed publishes a number of travel magazines and also operates travel services.

The water companies have been the strongest performing sector so far this year, with fund managers impressed by their defensive qualities in times of uncertainty. If Britain is dragged into a prolonged war in the Gulf, their high rating will be maintained. But they came in for profit taking yesterday in the wake of last week's burst of activity.

glaxo fell 6p to 292p.
Northumbria 3p to 286p.
North West 8p to 278p.
Sewern Trust 3p to 265p.
Southern 6p to 263p. South
West 1p to 285p. Thames 2p to 290p. Welsh 3p to 296p.
Wessex 1p to 280p and Yorkshire 3p to 289p. The water package fell £28 to £2.815.

Hadleigh Industries, the storage tank and trailer maker, held steady at 148p. **Thornton Investment Management** has reduced its holding to 847,750 shares, or 11.7 per cent. But the group denies it is planning a rights issue. It says its acquisition of **Truckline** this month has been completed.

MICHAEL CLARK

Tokyo

Shanghai Bank. The Hang Seng index shed 8.07 points to close at 3,198.29. The loss followed a three-day rally last week.

- Singapore — The Straits Times Industrial index rose 22.09 points to 1,260.84.
- Frankfurt — The Dax index rose 0.63 points to 1,382.68.
- Sydney — The market was closed for Australia Day.

MICHAEL CLARK

Dull end to account in Tokyo

3.81 points lower at 23,569.44, with 200 million shares traded. There was little market-moving news from the Gulf at the start of trading. Brokers said activity was subdued because it was the start of the week and the last trading day of the month for January accounts.

Gulf created interest in firms linked to environmental cleaning, such as makers of oil booms. But gains in those issues were capped shortly after the open, brokers said.

□ **Hong Kong** - Prices were partly depressed by a poor earnings report from Marine Midland, the American subsidiary of Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank. The Hang Seng index shed 8.07 points to close at 3,198.29. The loss followed a three-day rally last week.

- Singapore - The Straits Times industrial index rose 22.09 points to 1,260.84.
- Frankfurt - The Dax index rose 0.63 points to 1,382.68.
- Sydney - The market was closed for Australia Day.

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

	Cuts					Puts					Strike	Cuts					Puts				
	Strike	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Strike	Feb	Mar	Apr	May		Strike	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Strike	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
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As a member of the legal department you will be responsible for providing legal advice to the Legal Aid Board, its committees and the Legal Aid Administration; conducting litigation involving the Administration; dealing with legal queries received in Head Office from outside sources and from Legal Aid Area Offices and assisting in the production of notes for guidance, information bulletins and training materials for distribution to Area Offices.

Experience of Civil Litigation is essential as is the ability to handle a complex workload. Experience of criminal work would be helpful as would a working knowledge of legal aid work.

Your confident approach and good oral and written communication and presentation skills will be essential since you will be expected to communicate with organisations and people at all levels and, in connection with the conduct of litigation, to attend court and to represent the Board where necessary.

A methodical approach to your work and an ability to pay attention to detail is important. You will be able to organise and prioritise your workload and have the ability to work both on your own initiative and as part of a team, enabling you to make a positive contribution and to demonstrate the initiative and skills necessary to achieve the department's objective of providing a continuously improving quality service.

If you can meet our challenge and have the experience to prove it, please send your CV to Personnel and Training Department, Greencroft House, 12 Roger Street, London WC1N 2JL to be received no later than 22nd February 1991.

Interviews will be held w/c 4th March.

If you would like to know more about the job please call Richard Green on 071-353 7411.

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We are looking for someone with considerable experience in working with these agencies, who has commitment, initiative and the ability to sell an idea. The main task is to promote the advantages of using trained interpreters, and to act as an information exchange for examples of good local practice. There is a steering committee of senior representatives from government departments, the police, and the main professional bodies. The salary will be in the range of £20,25K for an appointment of two to three years. The Coordinator can work from home or from an office in Bedford Square.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from Irene Hall, Nuffield Foundations, 28 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3EG. Tel: 071 631 0566. Closing date: 11 February 1991.

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By the generous sponsorship of Penningtons, the College proposes to appoint a Five-Year Fellow in E.E.C. Law from 1st October 1991. The Fellowship is non-renewable. The duties will involve teaching an average of eight hours per week for the College. The post is open both to men and women.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford OX2 6QA who should receive completed applications (ten copies) by 22nd February 1991.

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Successful candidates will be commissioned in the rank of Flight Lieutenant at a salary commencing at £17,673⁰⁰. Subject to satisfactory service, officers on a permanent commission will normally have a career to age 60 with time promotion to the rank of Wing Commander. Promotion beyond that rank is by selection.

Initially officers will serve in

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For further information and details of career prospects, write with coupon hence to:

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Using your analytical and research skills you will be trained to advise companies on the financial and legal implications of buy-outs, acquisitions and mergers as well as assessing smaller growing businesses.

Applicants are invited from recent graduates with strong numerical skills and minimum of 2:1 degree and 12 UCCA points.

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For further information contact **BARRIE Pallen** on 071-404-3155 or send your CV to him at **ALDERWICK & PEACHELL PARTNERS**, 125 High Holborn, London WC1V 6QA (Rec Core).

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Justice with a price tag

Frank Robinson was charged with capital murder in Jamaica. On the day of his trial, his lawyer did not turn up. Jamaica, unlike Britain, does not have barristers who are specialist advocates. The reason his lawyer did not appear was because he had not been paid. Mr Robinson could not afford to pay, so the judge asked the lawyer to undertake the case on legal aid. The lawyer knew the legal aid rates and he told the judge that his firm did not do legal aid work, so Mr Robinson had to defend himself.

He was not a skilled lawyer. He could not cross-examine. He did not call all the witnesses who could say he was somewhere else when the murder was committed. His speech to the jury took all of three minutes. He was found guilty and sentenced to death.

If you end up in a similar predicament in Britain, do not expect too much from the common law. Mr Robinson appealed to the Board of the Privy Council, which applied common law principles. There is no right to legal representation and the appeal was dismissed. The decision was criticised at the United Nations, but the board was only applying the common law.

This is only one of many deficiencies in the common law in the area of individual rights. Perhaps you can understand why many lawyers say it is time we had, like other countries, a written constitution that establishes basic

For a legal system to be just, the rich and poor must have access to the same barristers, argues

Anthony Scrivener, QC. Legal aid case work must stay mandatory

LEGAL BRIEF

rights. The problem is that written constitutions giving rights to individuals are never popular with governments, as they are usually the defendant in such proceedings. Most people need legal aid if they are injured in a car accident or at work or they find themselves a defendant in a criminal case. Could the same situation arise here as happened in the Robinson case?

A decreasing number of solicitors undertake legal aid cases. Many say they cannot afford to do so. There are organisations such as Law Centres and Citizens Advice Bureaux manned by dedicated barristers and solicitors who sometimes earn rather less than their clients. They give an invaluable service, but their funding is always under threat. The number of such centres is falling. You may get Liberty (formerly the National Council for Civil Liberties) to act for you and, although it has the same level of expertise and number of hard working officials as other organisations, it has no secure method of funding. You may be lucky and find another specialist body to help you, but you will not find one that is adequately funded.

The legal system is for the people and not for the lawyers or

the judiciary. We are all servants of the community and if our system does not cater for those who need legal aid, then it does not deserve to be called a system of justice. The same quality of advice and representation should be available to those on modest or no income as to the rich, the prosecution and large companies.

It is not good enough to say that we will find you a lawyer somewhere who is not successful enough to have given up legal aid work or who might be persuaded to take your case as an act of charity.

The Bar accepts these principles and it is a rule of professional conduct that no barrister may refuse to undertake a case on the grounds that it is a legal aid case. We are not allowed to refuse a case because the cause is unpopular or the case is difficult. Under the rules, a legal aid fee is deemed to be reasonable. A barrister cannot say: "I do not do legal aid work."

There is another aspect to this duty. In many countries the publicly funded work is left to the young and inexperienced; something to do when you first qualify until you get good enough to get the paid cases. You will find a

lawyer who has just qualified defending in murder and other serious cases. The inadequate legal aid system means that lawyers often take on cases on a "pay if I win" basis. Lawyers regularly keep about 40 per cent of the damages if successful. This money should have been given to the injured person who needs it, not the lawyer. So this is why we are not in favour of contingency fees, as they are called, and we are in favour of a proper legal aid system run by advocates bound to take such cases as a matter of professional duty.

Any solicitor in Britain can instruct any barrister to undertake the advocacy for a client. Our rules dictate that the smallest firm of solicitors in the smallest village has access to the same barristers as the big City firms. This means also that the same barristers are available to those on legal aid as those who can afford to pay. The murder case and the claim for damages for a brain-damaged child are not left to the inexperienced just because they are legal aid cases. You get the same barristers who are available to the prosecution and to the insurance company.

As the advisory committee set up under the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 begins its work,



we shall be very alert to the possibility of the new machinery being used to produce a second-class service for those on legal aid. The Bar has accepted a moral commitment that all who receive legal aid should have access to the same quality of advice and representation as those who can afford to pay. We shall work to make the legal aid system more

cost-effective and efficient. Legal aid should be available to employees who sue for unfair dismissal in industrial tribunals and lawyers should not be expected to wait 18 months to be paid. Any company that operated on this basis would soon go out of business. However, we shall not give way on this commitment. How it all works out remains to

be seen. We wait to see whether the "new" government turns a more caring face towards those of limited means who require support from public funds. The Bar hopes this government will make the same public commitment that the Bar has done. We do not want any Frank Robinson cases here. The author is the chairman of the Bar.

Law Report January 29 1991 Court of Appeal

Fear for one's own life is no defence in charge of attempted murder

Regina v Gots

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Owen and Mr Justice Pili

[Judgment January 23]

Duress was not available as a defence to attempted murder and the fact that the attempt failed to kill should make no difference.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by Benjamin Zebede Isiah Gots against his conviction of attempted murder of his mother. He changed his plea to guilty after a ruling at Chelmsford Crown Court (Judge Rant, QC) and was put on probation with certain conditions for three years.

The judge had certified the case for appeal on a point of law, namely, whether duress was available as a defence to a charge of attempted murder. The Court

of Appeal certified that as a point of law of general public importance but refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Mr David Farrer, QC and Mr Charles Miskin for the appellant; Mr Graham Parkins, QC and Mr Simon Spence for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that the history of events entailed an appalling catalogue of violence, depravity and abuse. The appellant's contention was that he, then aged 16, had been ordered by his father to kill his mother under the threat that, if he did not do so, he himself would be shot.

The mother who had taken herself off with two of the younger children to a women's aid refuge at Chelmsford, had obtained an injunction against the husband. She left the refuge

to take one of the children to school.

The appellant, as ordered by his father and armed with a knife supplied by his father, had concealed himself on the route which he knew she would take. He ran up behind her and stabbed her.

He was restrained by bystanders but she had suffered serious injuries and if she had not had urgent medical treatment she might well have died. There was no doubt that he had intended to kill his mother. There seemed to have been little doubt that what he said about his father was true.

Duress as a defence to murder, at least in modern times, had had a chequered history. Earlier commentators were in no doubt that it was not a defence to murder, no distinction being drawn between the

various degrees of participation in the crime.

In DPP for Northern Ireland v Lynch (1975) AC 653 a majority of the House of Lords held that a principal in the second degree was entitled to advance the defence of duress. In Abbott v The Queen (1977) AC 755 a majority of the Privy Council held that duress was not open to the person who had actually done the killing, the principal in the first degree.

A study of the speeches in Abbott, particularly that of Lord Simon of Glaisdale, revealed how deep was the division between the majority views in Abbott and those in Lynch. As textbook writers pointed out, the situation was unsatisfactory because the principal in the first degree was by no means always the most blameworthy of those involved and in many situations might be the instigator of and

the prime mover in the killing.

In R v Howe (1987) AC 417 the anomaly was resolved. The House of Lords chose to deny the defence to both categories, the principal in the second degree and the actual killer.

Mr Farrer's argument, in essence, was that throughout the history of the common law the defence of duress had been available in respect of all crimes with the exception of murder and some forms of treason.

In 1883, Sir James Stephen's History of the Criminal Law of England, dealing with the concept of compulsion by a husband over his wife, which had a close affinity to the question of duress with which their Lordships were at present concerned, (vol II p105) stated: "It is uncertain how far this principle applies to felonies in general. It does not apply to high treason or murder. It probably does not apply to robbery. It applies to uttering counterfeit coin. It seems to apply to misdemeanours generally."

Section 41 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 abolished any presumption of law that an offence committed by a wife in the presence of her husband was committed under the coercion of her husband. The appellant's contention was that, over many years, likely to have been the subject of a similar exclusion from the defence of duress.

Professor Kenny in his Outlines of Criminal Law (13th edition (1929)) considered duress per minas (by threats) and stated that it was a very rare defence, so rare that Stephen, in his long forensic experience, never saw a case in which it was raised.

In those circumstances, their Lordships were not constrained by a common law rule or by authority from considering whether the defence of duress did or did not extend to the offence of attempted murder. It was not surprising that some courts and Parliamentary draftsmen had assumed that the common law drew a distinction between the attempt and the full offence, which historically speaking might not have been justified.

The answer to the question what was the rationale behind the common-law exclusion of murder itself from the defence of duress was provided by Stephen's History (chapter XVIII p107): "Criminal law is itself a system of compulsion on

rather to die himself, than kill an innocent."

Blackstone's Commentaries (2nd edition (1766) Book IV p201) stated: "... therefore, though a man be violently assaulted, and hath no other possible means of escaping death, but by killing an innocent person; this fear and force shall not acquit him of murder; for he ought rather to die himself, than escape by the murder of an innocent."

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The answer to the question what was the rationale behind the common-law exclusion of murder itself from the defence of duress was provided by Stephen's History (chapter XVIII p107): "Criminal law is itself a system of compulsion on

the widest scale. It is a collection of threats of injury to life, liberty, and property if people do commit crimes. ... No doubt the moral guilt of a person who commits a crime under compulsion is less than that of a person who commits it freely, but any effect which is thought proper may be given to this circumstance by a proportional mitigation of the offender's punishment."

Similar views were expressed by the Court of Appeal in Howe (1986) QB 626, 641, quoted by Lord Griffiths in his speech in the House of Lords, that it would have been a highly dangerous relaxation in the law to allow a person who had deliberately killed, maybe a number of innocent people, to escape conviction and punishment altogether because of a fear that his own life or those of his family might be in danger if he did not.

That was particularly so when the defence of duress was so easy to raise and might be so difficult for the prosecution to disprove beyond reasonable doubt, the facts of necessity being as a rule known only to the defendant.

It seemed to their Lordships that, if those considerations were well founded, the fact that the attempt failed to kill should not make any difference. One could imagine a situation where a man under duress fired a shotgun in order to kill two men standing together. He killed one and maimed the other. It was the danger to his own life or those of his family which was the cause of the offence and he was a victim and acquitted in relation to the other when the death of the one and the maiming of the other were caused by the same act committed with the same intent.

Their Lordships noted the suggestion that if attempt was excluded the same should apply to conspiracy and other kindred offences. There was, their Lordships considered, a legitimate distinction to be drawn between the attempt and the full offence. Conspiracy, inchoate and so on, were, generally speaking, a stage further away from the completed offence than was the attempt.

Wherever the line was drawn it would be possible to suggest anomalies. It was a further consideration that if duress did not provide a defence to attempted murder, the sentence was at large and the court, as the instant case demonstrated, could tailor the sentence to the degree of culpability which the evidence disclosed.

The judge was correct in the conclusion that he reached.

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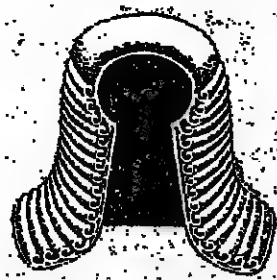
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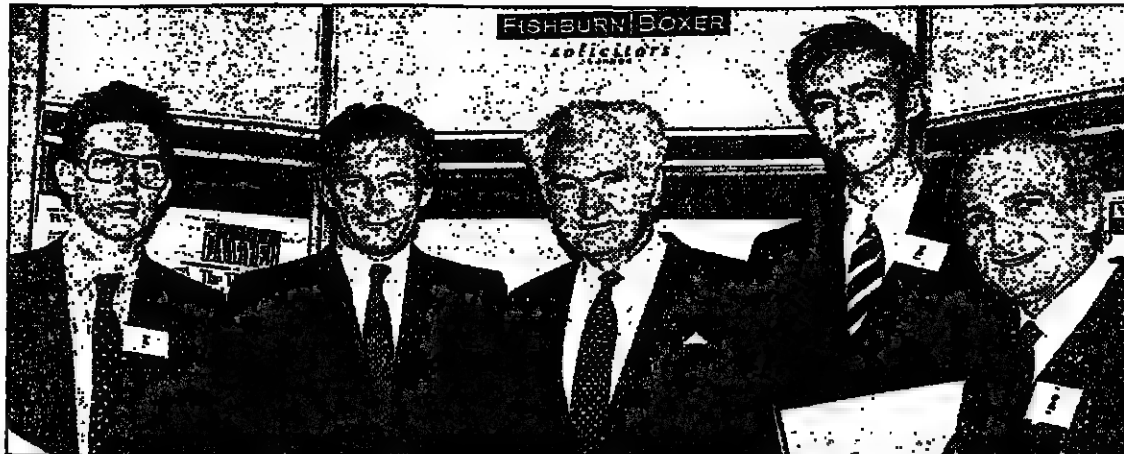
Judgments without the facts

The Times Law Awards winners



The debate about access to information on the Gulf war provided a timely backdrop to the presentation of The Times 1990 Law Awards by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, at the Savoy last week. Now in its third year, the competition invites students and young professionals to address topical legal issues and in 1990 the question was: "Should the law ever restrict the right to know?"

Our judges - Lord Mackay, Simon Jenkins, the Editor of *The Times*, and Clive Boxer, the senior partner of the London law firm Fishburn Boxer, who sponsored the awards - discovered there is little consensus on the subject, whether the issue is international warfare or the private lives of pop stars. On a matter that is increasingly im-



Winning team (left to right) Andrew Sparrow, runner-up; Simon Jenkins, Editor of *The Times*; Lord Mackay of Clashfern; Christopher Whitty, the winner; and Clive Boxer, senior partner at Fishburn Boxer, solicitors

portant to the functioning of a democracy, our entrants' views were diverse and divided.

The winner of the first prize is Christopher Whitty, a medical student at Wolfson College, Oxford. As his entry, published below, illustrates, Mr Whitty writes from a professional perspective and his medical insights highlight some of the implications of access to information that receive little general discussion. His stance may not win universal support but, as Mr Boxer commented: "Mr Whitty's entry was written with great conviction and his points were well expressed. He showed thoughtful-

ness and a good grip on the issues as they affect doctors."

The runner-up was Andrew Sparrow, a 24-year-old graduate from Edinburgh university, who now works as a journalist on the *South Wales Echo*. Mr Sparrow addressed the issue primarily from the journalist's viewpoint. "We all accept that there must be a few constraints to protect individuals from maverick reporters," he wrote. "The trouble starts when you consider what they should be."

Analysing the implications of the Calcutt report, which recommended that the press be given a last chance to reform itself under a regime of

self-regulation, Mr Sparrow regretted that Britain lacked a real commitment to what was in the "public interest". He concluded: "It's shameful that the 1989 Official Secrets Act does not allow a public interest defence but, if journalists were operating in a culture where the concept was taken more seriously, they would be in a much better position to demand one."

The third place was taken by another young journalist, John Blystone, who argued: "There is a greater right of knowledge: the right to know that your neighbour, your employee, your teacher does not know what you are doing at all

times." However, he concluded reluctantly that "the public's right to know is upheld not because it should not be restricted but only because it cannot be restricted".

Among the other shortlisted candidates, Shantanu Majumdar, a law student, impressed the judges with his determined call that "a commitment to freedom of information would represent a government commitment to genuine democratic accountability".

Adam Farrer, a trainee solicitor from Evershed Wells & Hind in Birmingham, alleged that Britain today had "the worst of all worlds". He wrote: "English law attempts to restrict information concerning the working and decisions of government, while conversely it fails to protect individuals' privacy." Patrick Green, a pupil with Roger Henderson, QC, urged Britain to look to Europe for inspiration. Mr Boxer said that overall, on the question of the right to know, the entries showed a general feeling in Britain that we never seem to get to the heart of the problem. We are always having to make judgments on less than the full information.

● The winners and shortlisted entrants were: 1st Christopher Whitty, aged 24, from Watford, Hertfordshire, who received £3,000; 2nd Andrew Sparrow, aged 24, from Cardiff, £2,000; 3rd John Blystone, aged 22, from London, received £1,000. Shortlisted: Adam Farrer, aged 23, from Birmingham; Patrick Green, aged 23, from London; and Shantanu Majumdar, aged 23, from Barnet, Hertfordshire.

INNS AND OUTS

Taxing time in America

ANY COMPANY with an American branch or subsidiary should beware. The Internal Revenue Service is watching them. To open discussion on a controversial new American tax authorities proposal, the American Tax Institute in Europe is holding a briefing at the Grosvenor House Hotel in London on February 8.

The topic will be an IRS proposal that will require all foreign records, directly or indirectly relating to non-US affiliate transactions with a US subsidiary or branch, to be maintained and surrendered on demand if they are relevant for US tax purposes.

Designed to enforce the new transfer pricing rules, the proposed regulations are striking fear into the hearts of British companies with business in the US. The briefing will include analysis of the proposal's draconian effect and the institute invites contributions to its comments to the American IRS, to be submitted before regulations are completed on February 22.

translated it into Turkish and the other agreed with what was said. The first hearing, in December ended when one defendant, Vedat Aydin, insisted speaking in Kurdish. The judge refused to recognise the language calling it "incomprehensible". The hearing was suspended until this month, but only after the court had ruled that Mr Aydin had forfeited his right of defence by refusing to speak Turkish.

Northern line

WHO SAYS London has an unfair share of the resources of the legal profession? Yesterday one of the most important collections of legal history in Europe left the custody of the Law Society and was presented to Lancaster university on indefinite loan.

About 1,500 books make up the collection, most of them 19th-century reprints of materials from as far back as the 12th century, including early case reports such as *Curia Regis*, Henslet's *Treatises* and titles such as Rymer's *Foedera*, a 14th-century treatise on international law. The *Treason Act 1352*, reprinted in the collection, was the basis of the charges against William Joyce (the Nazi propagandist Lord Haw Haw) in 1945. Lancaster university, which is already an important centre for the study of legal history, will be teaching a masters course on law and history from October this year.

Seeking justice

THE STATE of the criminal justice system will be the subject of a conference in March of the Legal Action Group, a legal services pressure group, in March. In particular, the conference will look at ways of improving confidence in a system and set of institutions whose credibility has been seriously dented by cases such as that of the Guildford Four.

Garth Peirce, a Guildford Four solicitor, of Birnberg & Co, will speak at the conference, with Ruth Bunday, a Leeds solicitor and Roger Smith, the Legal Action Group's chairman. LAG has put forward proposals for ways of avoiding miscarriages of justice and for putting them right when they do occur.

SCRIVENOR

Dial 1992

BUSINESSES hoping to move quickly and take advantage of the 1992 single market can obtain a specialist lawyer by dialling the Law Society on 071-320 5673. Last week, this column drew attention to a possible list from the society. The society, however, believes that a telephone service will be more accessible, up to date and can provide information tailored to meet individual needs.

Danger talk

SPEAKING Kurdish in Turkey seems tantamount to a criminal offence. The trial is continuing of three members of the Turkish Human Rights Association, including two lawyers, charged under the penal code with making separatist propaganda and weakening nationalist feelings.

All three, according to Amnesty International, are on trial because one spoke Kurdish at a meeting, another

Should the law restrict the right to know?

THE MYTH of the right to know is now so widespread that it is often difficult to remember how recently it arose.

The right to life, to freedom from persecution and to equality before the law are long established in all societies, if often violated. The right to food, to housing and to education have an obvious basis in humanitarian common sense, although they are difficult to enforce in law.

The right to know is a fiction. It is established in none of the classical definitions of the rights of man, and for very good reasons.

If I remove life, freedom or equality from someone, I remove something all civilised people now accept humans already have, and thereby diminish them. If I deny them food, housing or education I stunt them, make their lives

Lack of access to confidential information should make no difference to people's lives, argues Christopher Whitty, the winner of *The Times* Law Award for 1990

less complete. If I do not grant them a right to know, I make no difference to them at all.

You are in no way a lesser person because you do not know the name of the director of MI6, the contents of your medical notes or the cabinet's deliberations the day before.

Nothing that is obviously yours has been taken away from you. How can it be claimed that there is a right to know? Those who claim that such a right exists fall into two camps: people who have a profound interest in getting information more easily, and the permanently paranoid.

The former group consists of the media in all its forms and a small rag-bag of academics, spies and rival

trade groups. The latter can be conveniently caricatured, for reasons of space, as those who spend their time writing to MPs, the press and one another about the dangers of fluoride in water, imminent nuclear winter, and the fact that their telephone is tapped. Some fall into both categories. Should the law pander to these special interest groups by extending access to previously confidential information?

Let us take a recent case where the law has been changed (*changed*, mark you) to allow patients access to the notes on them that doctors keep. These were referred to in parliament and the press as "their" medical notes. If this

definition of "their" is allowed to stand, every time you write anything about a person for your own use it is their property, an obvious absurdity in law.

The notes are kept for three reasons: to remind the doctor of what they have been told and have done, to allow other health-care professionals to know what has been done, and to remain as a legal document if disputes arise. They are usually both boring and incomprehensible, and most patients will have no interest in seeing them.

There are a few groups who will want to see them, however, and inevitably these are the people in whose interests notes are confidential. One

group are the hypochondriacs, who will fuel their genuinely serious, and widespread, condition.

Another are those who medical staff suspect, but cannot prove, have social-medical problems including alcoholism, child abuse or marital difficulties.

Doctors and nurses will simply not record these for other staff if they think that the notes might be read by the patient, and tragic results for patients or, still worse, their children will be the inevitable result.

When these considerations, where the changes will adversely affect thousands each year, are pitted against the relatively nebulous and infre-

quent cases where the converse is true, the case for the law breaking the age-old right to confidentiality seems pitiful.

For there is a *de facto* right not to disclose information which this new concept is gradually eroding. With this right goes openness, honesty, even impartiality.

If doctors provide one example, government provides another. Who can seriously claim that the cabinet would discuss things freely, acknowledging the complexity of all issues rather than embracing simplistic political positions, if it were televised?

The law cannot restrict the right to know, for no such right exists. It should not be used to extend state secrecy, but neither should it be allowed to break down trust within groups by eroding the right to confidentiality.

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For further information please call or write to Ian Pearce or Nick James on 071 405 4571. Eves: 081 858 7840

PROVINCES

LEEDS £££££
Prominent firm with broad commercial client base seeks solicitor 2-3 yrs PQE to handle an interesting variety of EEC work. Language(s) on advantage.

NORTHAMPTON COMPANY/COMMERCIAL £££££
Leading firm seeks solicitor NQ-2 years to handle full range of company commercial work from contracts to complex acquisitions. Very progressive firm, excellent prospects.

BIRMINGHAM CORPORATE BANKING £££££
Prestigious firm seeks solicitor with 2-4 years City experience handling all aspects of lending and finance work, including syndicated agreements and commercial paper transactions.

BIRMINGHAM EMPLOYMENT LITIGATION £££££
Excellent opportunity for NQ-2 years PQE solicitor to join small team in prominent firm handling contentious employment matters.

MANCHESTER BANKING £££££
Major city centre practice seeks NQ-2 years PQE banking solicitor with City experience. Excellent prospects.

LEEDS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY £££££
Exceptional opportunity for young IP generalist 2-3 yrs PQE to handle a mix of contentious and non-contentious work.

Applied Management Sciences Ltd
26-28 Bedford Row,
London WC1R 4HE
Fax: 071 242 1411

SUSSEX

To £35,000 + BENS
Our client, a high profile company involved in the financial sector, seeks a further lawyer to join the established legal department. The successful applicant will handle a diverse workload including contracts, pensions and FSA.

ENTERTAINMENTS & ATTRACTIVE
This independent film and TV production company based in central London requires a Manager of Legal Affairs. Applicants, either solicitors or barristers, must have a minimum of 12 months' relevant experience.

BARRISTER £££££ + BENS
A barrister is required by this US bank based in central London to specialise in capital markets work. Applicants must have a first class academic background (minimum 2:1) and some commercial experience.

The above are only a small selection from the positions we are currently instructed to fill. We are qualified lawyers with extensive experience in legal recruitment and all approaches are treated in strict confidence.

PENSIONS

To £40,000
Our client, a 55 partner City firm, requires a pensions solicitor, 18 months to 3 years', qualified to join the busy team and deal with a range of issues for blue chip clients. Applicants should have a first class academic background.

CONSTRUCTION £25,000 to £45,000
This leading WCI firm needs a newly to 4 year qualified commercial litigation solicitor to assist a partner with construction litigation, drafting contracts and client development. You should have a good degree and be bright and positive.

READING - TAX To £35,000
A leading provincial practice requires an experienced tax lawyer to advise corporate and some private clients on a wide range of UK and offshore tax issues. You should have acquired at least 3 years' experience with a good firm.

SURREY

C. £25,000 + BENS
A new position has arisen for a solicitor or barrister with a minimum of 1 year's experience to join this financial institution. The work covered will include mortgage documentation, FSA advice, compliance and consumer credit.

SURREY C. £28,000 + CAR
Solicitor or barrister with c. 2 years' commercial experience is sought to join the small, integral legal department of this well known company. The work will have a contractual bias and will also include employment and joint ventures.

LIVERPOOL To £30,000 + CAR
This multi-national electronics company requires a solicitor or barrister with extensive experience, preferably gained in industry in dealing with contractual matters including distribution, agency and intellectual property agreements.

Please telephone Shona McDougall or Patrick Afford on 071-831 3270 (071-483 1899 evenings/weekends) Or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 33 John's Mews, London WC1N 2NS. Fax: 071-831 4429.

Legal Recruitment

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 4481

**PROPERTY/CONSTRUCTION
& COMPETITIVE**

Our Client is a highly commercial medium-sized Central London practice with a strong international presence and overseas offices.

The firm is currently handling a variety of substantial property transactions and major development projects principally on behalf of self-funding clients.

As part of its strategic expansion programme, the firm now seeks an additional high calibre property lawyer with 2-4 years' post-qualification experience, preferably gained with a major City firm. The ideal candidate will have confidence and initiative and a solid grounding in a broad range of commercial property work preferably including development and non-contentious construction.

The position represents a first-class opportunity to play a crucial role in the growth of this key department and the continued success of the firm. The rewards and prospects will be excellent.

For further information in complete confidence, please contact **Jonathan Macrae** or **Adrian Fox** on 071-405 6062 (071-625 9417 evenings/weekends), or write to them at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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TAX PARTNER

Certain law firms periodically feature in the media as the "one to watch", as "going from strength to strength" and so on. Our client merits such an endorsement more than most. A medium-sized City practice, it is currently embarked on a programme of development based on existing success, this derived from its wide-ranging services to predominantly commercial clients at home and overseas.

CITY
LAW FIRM

A critical element in the firm's planning is the appointment of a senior tax lawyer, someone who, if not already a partner elsewhere, could become a partner within one or, at most, two years. Accordingly, candidates should have upwards of approximately 4 years' experience and show clear signs of partnership potential. They should be prepared to practise taxation generally, but particularly in relation to corporate, financial services and commercial property transactions.

4 YEARS +
QUALIFIED

The remuneration for this position will reflect its importance. A salary of at least £50,000, plus bonus and pension, is anticipated for someone 4-years-qualified, with substantially more available for those with longer or outstanding experience. Competitive provision will be made for candidates who are already partners elsewhere.

PACKAGE
NO BARRIER

For further information please telephone Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd, Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.

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TWO AMBITIOUS
YOUNG SOLICITORS****Commercial Property
Company/Commercial**

A leading firm of Scottish solicitors with offices in Glasgow and Edinburgh is opening its London office on 1st May 1991 and is seeking two energetic and enthusiastic English qualified solicitors to join its London team.

One candidate will have 3 to 5 years' post qualifying experience in commercial property work; the other at least 3 years' post qualifying in general company/commercial work. Both will be expected to exercise initiative and responsibility and play a key role in this major development of the firm's practice. Salaries will reflect the experience and responsibility required to fill the posts and will be in keeping with leading City rates.

The successful candidates will have the

confidence and experience to play a leading part in providing a competitive service for new and existing clients and in developing the firm's European and international practice. They will enjoy the excellent support and back-up which this leading firm is dedicated to providing for the servicing of its clients' needs. The London based team will consist initially of two principals one of whom has practiced in London for many years and, including the successful candidates, two assistants, probably at associate level, with full supporting staff.

Please apply in confidence, quoting ref: L2291 to Anna Ponton at the address below. Our client will have sight of all applications, therefore please list any firms to whom your CV should not be sent.



Selection & Search

70 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1EU

**CALOW EASTON
SOLICITORS****Corporate
Solicitor****To £40,000**

Since its establishment some ten years ago, our client has rapidly developed an excellent reputation for the quality of its work, and this reputation has contributed to continued growth in instructions from major corporate clients.

To cope with this steadily increasing workload, they are seeking to recruit a solicitor with one to three years' post-qualification experience to deal with broad-ranging company commercial matters, often of an international nature, on a world-wide basis.

The successful applicant will enjoy a position which offers the unusual combination of top quality work combined with variety; and the opportunity as part of a young small team, to make a serious contribution to the work of the firm from day one.

Applicants should have excellent academic qualifications and experience; fluency in one or more European languages would be an additional advantage. The position offers definite future prospects.

Please contact Mandy Brown or Michael Turner on (071) 583 0073 (Day) or (081) 840 5496 (Evenings & Weekends). 16-18 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6AU. Or fax your CV on (071) 353 3908.

BADENOCH & CLARK
recruitment specialists**A QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION
TO £34,000**

Our Client, one of the top names in the City, enjoys an excellent reputation for its construction and engineering practice. Due to planned growth, it now requires further assistance.

Acting for high profile developers, contractors, professionals and their consultants and insurers, the department advises on all aspects of the construction and engineering processes, both contentious and non-contentious, ranging from the drafting and negotiation of JCT, ICE and FIDIC based contracts to multi-million pound arbitrations often with an international element.

The successful candidate will ideally have 1-2 years' post-qualification experience of construction law with a litigation bias, a hands on, commercial approach, a willingness to handle non-contentious work and will relish the responsibility offered by this exciting role. An excellent salary and benefits package is on offer.

For further information in complete confidence, please contact **Jonathan Brenner** on 071-405 6062 (081-446 2230 evenings/weekends) or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY
£80,000 - £200,000**

Our Client, a medium-sized highly successful Central London law firm renowned for the quality and breadth of its commercial property work, seeks at least one further property partner or team.

The Property Department's work embraces all aspects of top quality commercial property for an extremely diverse range of clients including large retailers, property and insurance companies, developers, leisure companies, financial institutions, manufacturers and providers of services.

The additional partner (or partners) should have substantial relevant experience and will probably have partnership elsewhere. He or she will be given the opportunity to take a leading role in the further development of this area of the firm's practice. The successful candidates will be offered exposure to work of the highest calibre.

The total remuneration and, where appropriate, partnership package will not fail to appeal.

For further information in complete confidence, please contact **Alistair Dougall** on 071-405 6062 (071-831 0030 evenings/weekends), or write to him at **Quarry Dougall Recruitment**, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



QUARRY DOUGALL

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A working life filled with things of beauty

People who love beautiful things often dream of owning an antique shop. Unfortunately, establishing any shop takes capital, and antiques businesses, because of the value of their stock, take more than most.

Many successful dealers have made their money elsewhere; it is not an easy career for beginners.

The business falls into four main categories:

- Auctioneers: from the big four of Bonhams, Christie's, Phillips and Sotheby's, to smaller ones across Britain;
- Larger dealers: these are mainly concentrated in the Mayfair area of London and in the larger cities;
- Smaller dealers: self-employed, either owning premises or working from home;
- Runners: middlemen who work on a personal contact basis, and, according to one definition, "take an object from Fred to Joe, whose specialisation they know and who knows them, in the hope of making a sale".

There are also people who attend antique fairs on a part-time basis or as a paying hobby. Some, nevertheless, manage to make a living.

Becoming an antique dealer is not easy: it takes capital, business acumen and, above all, knowledge, Beryl Dixon says

For anyone hoping to break into the business, there is no escaping the fact that capital is a necessity. Even someone planning to start in a small way has to be in a position to acquire stock. Business acumen comes a close second. However, equal to either of these is knowledge. "There is absolutely no substitute for hands-on experience, handling objects and learning about them," says Melvyn Gallagher, a fellow of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers and a valuer with Christie's.

So how does one make a start? A traditional way is to learn, and make mistakes, at someone else's expense - that is, while in employment. It can be done, but finding a job will take persistence and an element of luck, and contacts in the trade will not go amiss. Dealers were once reluctant to pass on their jealously guarded expertise, but this applies less these days because there are so many books

giving away practical information. However, dealers will usually employ only one assistant.

Jobs in the London salerooms are highly sought after and it is becoming difficult to gain entry to anything higher than a porter's level without qualifications or experience. Also, the once open route of moving from porter to valuer has become more difficult.

Attending a course before making any job applications is helpful, although not essential. A list of courses can be obtained from the British Antique Dealers' Association. The private courses are expensive, but not compared with taking a degree, and can be regarded as an investment. Grants are not available.

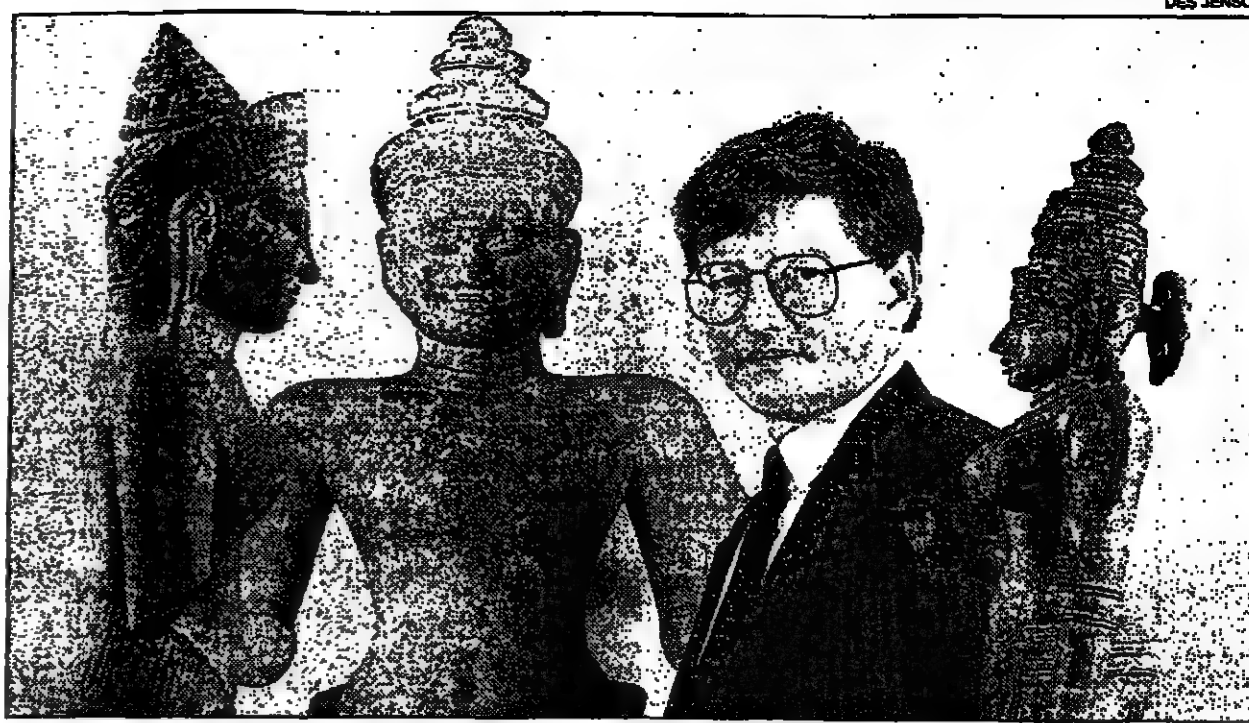
Opinion on such courses is divided. One dealer I consulted dismissed them as courses for rich men's daughters, while another said that they give every opportunity to handle objects, visit galleries and get the necessary hands-

on experience. One or two courses in the state sector, primarily leading to a qualification in the Fine Arts and Crafts division of either the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, or the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, qualify for local education authority grants.

Alternatively, some people are self-taught. There is a wealth of information available, in printed form and in short courses. It is possible, by attending classes, reading widely and visiting fairs, sales and shops, to learn enough to at least avoid burning one's fingers when starting to buy.

The last decision is whether to specialise or to be a generic dealer. Some people like to buy and sell any kind of object, while others specialise. The *Antique Collector* magazine contains advertisements for dealers specialising in fields ranging from paintings, maps and prints to clocks, furniture, china, jewellery and rugs.

Information from *The British Antique Dealers' Association*, 20 Rutland Gate, London SW17 1BD. The *Antiques Trade Gazette* lists fairs, auctions and antique centres in Britain. West Dean College, Chichester, runs residential weekend courses on different topics.



From employee to gallery owner: Michael Spink, who specialises in Indian and Islamic work from the 7th century on

MICHAEL Spink, who owns a gallery in Jermyn Street, London, admits he had some useful contacts when he entered the family business after reading history and history of art at Cambridge. However, he says, "no amount of nepotism will keep you in the job if you are so good, and once I had joined I was just another employee". Nor was the family name any help when he took the bold step, ten years later, of branching out on his own.

"I decided to specialise in Indian and Islamic work and deal in all kinds of objects, paintings, jewellery and pottery - post 7th century Islamic and Mogul art from India. I love my work because it combines business with the opportunity to handle beautiful things. In my line there is also considerable scope for doing research," he says.

"As a bonus I do enjoy being self-employed, but make no mistake, it is a business. I had to raise finance, find premises and buy initial stock. I had to be careful not to buy too much at first and I have had to learn to forecast the slack and busy times and adjust my cash flow accordingly. I try not to fall into the trap of buying things I could

not bear to part with. I actually believe it is unwise to collect and deal in the same field. If you do, you risk customers thinking that you are holding back the best pieces for yourself. "Dealers have very different backgrounds. My route is only one way in, but I did find it useful. My degree course taught me not to be overawed by academic opinions. So many professors held opposing views. I learnt to evaluate evidence for myself."

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

071-481 4481

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL

Hampshire

Excellent + Benefits

A major Hampshire practice with an enviable reputation and occupying prestigious premises in a prominent commercial centre, enjoying continued economic buoyancy, now seeks to enhance further growth with the following appointments:-

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A wide range of Company/Commercial skills are required with significant experience of acquisitions, disposals, MBO's, joint ventures, company restructurings, insolvency and intellectual property. The successful applicant will demonstrate the qualities expected of a Partner in a progressive and dynamic firm to include the ability to attract new clients to the practice.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Applicants will have gained post qualification experience in a variety of Company/Commercial matters. The position will appeal to ambitious, motivated Lawyers seeking a career move to pursue their specialisation. Applicants should combine self initiative with a strong outgoing personality. Prospects are excellent.

We will be holding informal meetings at the following locations from 12noon to 7.30pm.

Wednesday 6th February

The Hilton National, Board Room 3, Eastern Road, Farnborough, Portsmouth.

Thursday 7th February,

Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., 17 Red Lion Square, London WC1R 4QH.

Friday 8th February,

Post House Hotel, Rye/Portsmouth Road, Herbert Walker Avenue, Southampton.

Approaches can be handled on an anonymous basis if preferred or, alternatively, a preliminary conversation could be arranged with a Senior Partner of the firm.

For further information, please contact either TERRY ROSE or CHARLES METCALF, quoting ref 91A/4821 at Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., 9 Probus Road, Oxford Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP19 3BY - (0296) 393040 (24 hour answering service). YOUR APPLICATION WILL BE TREATED IN THE STRICTEST OF CONFIDENCE.

Daniels Bates Partnership
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Insolvency Partner

North East,

Initially

To c £40,000, Car

This is an outstanding opportunity for an ambitious high calibre insolvency specialist to join one of the most respected, long established and progressive partnerships in the North East. Responsibility is to spearhead the development and management of the insolvency practice providing a full range of support services to liquidators, receivers and administrators. Further to market the enhanced capability to leading accounting firms and work closely with the in house corporate and litigation departments. Candidates, graduates under 40, with at least 5 years post qualification experience, will currently be working as senior solicitors within the insolvency practice of a high profile partnership, preferably, but not essential, with strong affiliations with Northern England. They must possess the presence, commercial awareness and credibility to successfully capitalise upon the significant growth potential, the rewards for which could include an equity partnership in the medium term.

Male or female candidates should submit in confidence a comprehensive c.v. or telephone for a Personal History Form to, A.D. Kelly, Hoggett Bowers plc, 4 Mosley Street, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, NE1 1DE, 091-232 7455, Fax: 091-261 8438, quoting Ref: N19021/T.

Hoggett Bowers

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£31,578 - £34,734

We need someone to lead the Legal Division in the Chief Executive's Department. Responsible to the County Secretary and Solicitor, you will, in this important second tier post, manage the 40 staff and work of the Division which provides all legal services to the County Council. You should have a wide experience and knowledge of the law and local government administration; the skills and enthusiasm to develop and motivate a busy team of staff; and the ability to contribute effectively to the management of the department and the corporate activities of the County Council.

Full details and an application form are available from the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 6JH. Telephone 0225-735641 ext. 2051, rlv. 9177. Closing date Wednesday, 20th February, 1991. Interviews will be held on the 5th and 6th March, 1991.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

Wiltshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

SMALL CAN BE BEAUTIFUL

Established busy sole practitioner - Chancery Lane, urgently requires commercially orientated general litigator up to 3 years or more PQE. Good prospects, Salary negotiable.

Please Reply to Box No 2611

Construction Lawyers

Masons, Manchester

Masons is an international law firm with a continuing programme of expansion both abroad and in the United Kingdom. We deal with a broad range of quality construction and engineering matters in our Manchester regional office and now require additional Construction Lawyers experienced in litigation or arbitration.

We are looking for ambitious and confident Solicitors or Barristers with 3 years PQE plus who may already be based in Manchester or the North of England or would be interested in relocating.

If you would like to discuss this opportunity in confidence, please write or telephone Edward Davies or Peter Wood in Manchester.



Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester M3 2LE
Telephone 061-834 5500

Also at London - Manchester - Bristol - Leatherhead - Hong Kong - Beijing
Grand Cayman - Cairo

City West End

CONSTRUCTION PARTNER

A senior solicitor of proven ability is sought by a resourceful recognised City practice to head its construction law department. The department has enjoyed significant growth; it covers all aspects of contentious and also non-contentious work which involves the preparation and negotiation of building contracts, professional appointments and warranties. The impressive array of clients includes developers, contractors, engineers, architects and surveyors.

The successful candidate is likely to be a partner already and will move to defined prospects, reflecting the importance attached to this position.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

The caseload will embrace a wide range of commercial and contractual disputes which may include insurance and re-insurance, employment, professional negligence, construction, property and insolvency. Around two years' PQE and a good academic record, with at least a class 2:1 degree, are prerequisites. This is a broadly based commercial litigation department in a prestigious City practice.

Out of London

PRIVATE CLIENT c. £35,000 + bens

A West Country practice seeks an experienced Private Client Solicitor. An ability to handle substantial trust files and a knowledge of tax planning will be required. Candidates will be expected to play a prominent part in the continuing development of the practice. Early partnership.

CIVIL LITIGATION £ ATTRACTIVE

Our client is a progressive, medium-sized practice in East Kent with a reputation for a young enthusiastic solicitor. The caseload will comprise the full range of civil litigation matters typical of a provincial practice but without matrimonial work. Broad litigation experience is desirable and for the right applicant there are good prospects.

Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
95 Aldwych, London WC2B 4JF Tel: 071-242 1281
Fax: 071-631 2901 (answerphone after office hours)

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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Following the introduction of a specialist Legal Studies stream, applications are invited for

LECTURESHIPS/TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS IN LAW

Applicants for these posts should be graduates in law with first class academic or professional qualifications able to contribute to the teaching of "core" or major business law subjects and a commitment to research within an integrated Business School. Qualifications and research commitment will receive greater priority than interest in any particular field of law.

Excellent opportunities will be provided for research, consultancy and collaboration with industry.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT AND SALARIES

Lectureships within and up to the maximum of the ranges:
£12,086 to £16,755 per annum (Lecturer Grade A) or
£17,455 to £22,311 per annum, and exceptionally to £24,930 per annum (Lecturer Grade B).

Appointments will be for a period of three years initially, with the possibility of renewal or subsequent transfer to a continuing appointment.

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Salaries within and up to the maximum of the scales for Teaching Fellows (Other Related Scales, Grades 1 - 5) £11,399 - £26,471 per annum. Appointments will be for a period of three years, with the possibility of renewal for a further period not exceeding three years.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer (Academic Staff), quoting Ref. No. 9102/2, Aston University.



Aston Triangle,
Birmingham B4 7ET.
Tel: 021-359 0870 (24-hour answerphone).
Closing date for the receipt of applications
28th February, 1991.

ASTON UNIVERSITY

The fairy-tale Giant of New York

FROM SIMON BARNES
IN TAMPA

WHEN you watch an awful lot of different kinds of sport, you acquire an odd sort of instinct. Not for tactics, or the subtleties of execution, but for the flow of emotion. You get a sense of when the force is with a player, and sometimes you can sense the moment when it leaves.

Time after time, I have watched a game, and will react to one incident or another by saying to myself "That's it. That's the ball game." If the instinct is working well, it will happen once in a game: isolating the moment on which the contest turned.

It happened to me at least half a dozen times during Sunday's magnificently oscillating Super Bowl game, in which New York Giants somehow scraped their way past the Buffalo Bills by 20-19.

The game was a personal triumph for many people; but more than anyone, it was a triumph for Jeff Hostetler, a man with an ungainly name, an ungainly moustache, an ungainly physique — and a Super Bowl victory. He was the understudy quarterback for the Giants. He had spent seven dispiriting years as understudy.

Nor was it all unadulterated joy on Sunday; he tasted the fruits of humiliation more than once during the game. More than once, I thought he was certain to recapitulate the oldest story in sport: the understudy who takes over from the superstar and makes an ungodly mess of it.

He began the match by overthrowing the ball; a sure sign of someone trying far too hard. He then suffered a whacking great hit from Leon Seals, which I don't recommend to anybody. Hostetler needed smelling salts to revive him. Shortly afterwards, he fell over one of his own men in his own end zone. Several Bills players then jumped all over him; that is called a safety, it costs two points, and it left the Giants nine points behind.

I thought, quite distinctly, as Hostetler went down: "That's the ball game." But it was not; the plot had one twist after the next, just as some bills offer the walker one false peak after another. Hostetler veered between triumph and disaster until the final horrific moments gave him his glory. It came when the Bills, with



DETAILS

New York Giants 3 7 7 3 20
Buffalo Bills 3 0 7 19

First quarter: New York Giants, 2nd field goal, 7min 49sec elapsed. Buffalo Bills, 3rd field goal, 10min 52sec elapsed. Second quarter: Buffalo Bills, 1st field goal, 14min 52sec elapsed. Third quarter: New York Giants, 1st field goal, 17min 42sec elapsed. Fourth quarter: Buffalo Bills, 1st field goal, 20min 42sec elapsed. New York Giants, 2nd field goal, 23min 42sec elapsed.

Individual leaders: Rushing: New York Giants, 21 attempts, 102 yards, 100 yards, 5-10; Buffalo Bills, 15-125; Kelly, 6-23; Davis, 2-4; Mueller, 1-3; O Smith, 1-1. Passing: New York Giants, 20 completions, 32 attempts, 222 yards; Buffalo Bills, 15-217. Receiving: New York Giants, 5 catches, 74 yards; Bavaio, 5-60; Cross, 4-38; Baker, 2-31; Meggett, 2-15; Anderson, 1-7; Carlton, 1-3; Buffalo Bills, 5-62; Thomas, 5-55; Davis, 2-23; McKittrick, 2-11; Lott, 1-61.

eight seconds left, attempted a 47-yard field goal to win the game — and poor Scott Norwood missed it. Victory went instead to the Giants.

But it is hard for Hostetler to feel too sad about Norwood. Norwood had his chance for glory; and it went wrong on him. Hostetler has been waiting seven years for a chance, not for glory but simply to play football in public. He was five years with the Giants without even throwing a pass. "That," the Giants coach, Bill Parcells, said unfeelingly, "was his job."

But surely something happens to you in these depressing years as second best. Nice job, nice salary, sure; but never the chance to play, to taste triumph and disaster, to feel like a real sportsman, as part of the team. Always a spare part.

"No, it's not a dream come true," Hostetler kept insisting before the game. "I always knew I was good enough." That left Hostetler in a minority of one. Parcells has always had a special relationship with



No longer a spare part: Hostetler, his seven-year itch over, revels at last in the spotlight of the ball game

Phil Simms, his starting quarterback. They won a Super Bowl together four years back, and Simms had a near-perfect game.

But Simms got injured and was out for the rest of the season. No one expected much more of the Giants for the rest of the season, either. Instead, Hostetler has somehow managed to harness years of frustration and haul the Giants to this almost absurd result.

"I felt like David and Goliath," he said after one victory. "Almost everyone doubted me. That's all I heard. But I have always believed in myself." No one with a moustache like Hostetler's could be a hero in a fairy story, so Hostetler was naturally unable to get up from the terrible whacking and the embarrass-

ing safety to put together a flawless performance.

Hostetler lacks the easy elegance that has always been the hallmark of Jim Kelly, quarterback for the Bills. He lacks the certainty of Simms, he lacks the icy authority of Joe Montana, of the San Francisco 49ers.

One of Hostetler's strengths is his ability to improvise, to scramble out of the pocket and run with the ball. He tried this a number of times; it never looked nice; it always looked ever so slightly like a headless chicken. You never saw him attempt a big play without a sense of anxiety for him.

But it worked. A third quarter drive produced some magnificent running plays, and culminated in a touchdown for Otis Anderson, the ultimate winner of the Most Valuable Player award. And,

in the fourth quarter, Hostetler put together a drive based around his own passing game and the catching of Mark Bavaro.

In a sense, it failed; the Giants couldn't score the touchdown they wanted and had to make do with a field goal. And this was yet another moment when it seemed perfectly obvious that the force had left Hostetler and the Giants. That's the ball game, I thought once again. But all the same, that flawed drive gave them the lead, and they managed to hang on to it.

"Everybody wrote us off and we kept fighting away, stayed together, hung tough, and this is just a great victory for me," Hostetler said. "Thank the Lord it's done and no one can take it away."

One wonders where that leaves Hostetler now. He is

the first back-up quarterback to win a Super Bowl; will he become the first Super Bowl-winning quarterback to start the new season as understudy? It is an odd dilemma for Parcells; surely, two Super Bowl-winning quarterbacks in one team is something of an *embarras de richesse*.

Success in sport is all about seizing the moment, rising to the occasion. After seven years of not even having an occasion to rise to, Hostetler, in a handful of games, has done everything any quarterback could ever dream of.

Bavaro, the Giants' tight end, summed up: "Phil's a great quarterback. So was the Hoss. They're both great. We love them both. Hoss was great. Great. Great. Great."

Exactly. That's the ball game, Hoss.

BASKETBALL

US guard needs to keep his eye in for Leicester

By NICHOLAS HARLING

WHILE Kingston hog the limelight tomorrow night with the visit of Barcelona, the European Cup favourites, to Crystal Palace, Leicester City Riders and London Docklands will be doing their utmost 150 miles away to divert a little attention towards the Carlsberg League's only midweek fixture.

It may not be too difficult, since the rearranged game at Grandby Halls brings into opposition the player who almost provided the league's highest individual score of the season on Saturday, and the team that nearly produced the most sensational result to date. Twenty-four hours after Gene Waldron had contributed 48 points, including six three-pointers, to Leicester's 107-96 win over Manchester, Docklands were coming within one missed shot of registering their first league victory against the unbeaten leaders, Kingston.

Waldron's tally, which fell three short of Ernest Lee's season's best for Derby — also against Manchester — maintained Leicester's pursuit of Kingston. But the oft 2in American guard needs to keep his eye in after tomorrow's game, for Leicester must then succeed in both home fixtures against Kingston to stay in contention.

They would do well, too, to take scant notice of Kingston's narrow, 90-88, winning margin on Sunday, for it was a starting five, containing three regular

members of the bench, that did duty for them for much of the game. Even so, Byrd almost left the club's coach, Kevin Cullen, with egg on his face after passing up a one-on-one with seven seconds left. The responsibility of winning the match was then too much for Bailey. Instead of shooting a three-pointer, he passed to Adams, who missed.

Worthing, 100, had pushed Kingston, albeit a much stronger Kingston, for a while the previous night, but their challenge evaporated from a 21-14 lead midway through the first half. Clark finished with 28 points in Kingston's 113-72 success, but Humberland (20pts) won the battle of the three-point specialists with Duncan (25) by seven to five. "We've got too many guys just going home," Dale Shackleton, the Worthing coach, said. "If they ain't going home with aches and pains, they haven't given 100 per cent."

Hemel Hempstead's two defeats on the road enabled Thames Valley, 111-95 winners on Saturday, and Sunderland, Sunday's 97-84 victors, to stay like Leicester, within a single range of Kingston. Waldron finished with a weekend aggregate of 46 points for Hemel.

RESULTS: First division: Derby Rams 111 London Docklands 84 Kingston 113 Worthing 100. Second division: 96 Leicester City Riders 107 Thames Valley Tigers 111 Hemel Hempstead 96 London Docklands 85 Kingston 90 Sunderland 97. Hemel Hempstead 84.

POOLS FORECAST

Saturday February 2		THIRD DIVISION		BEAVER HOMES LGE PREMIER DIVISION	
Luton v Oxford		1 Bradford v Bournemouth		1 Poole v Chesham	
1 A Villa v Derby		2 Bury v Shrewsbury		2 Dundee v Hamilton	
1 Everton v Sunderland		3 Exeter v Barnsley		3 Celtic v Dundee U	
1 Luton v QPR		4 Huddersfield v Grimsby		4 Aberdeen v Hearts	
1 Norwich v Man City		5 Leyton Orient v Tranmere		5 Celtic v Dundee U	
1 Stoke v Chester		6 Preston v Bolton		6 Hibernian v Motherwell	
1 Sheffield v Scun		7 Shrewsbury v Southern		7 Southampton v Reading	
1 Walsley v Coventry		8 Swindon v Walsley		8 St Johnstone v Rangers	
Not on: Colchester v Arsenal; Manchester United v Liverpool (Sunday); Tottenham v Leeds.		9 Wigan v Fulham		9 St Mirren v Celtic	
SECOND DIVISION		FOURTH DIVISION		SCOTTISH PREMIER	
1 Burnley v Blackpool		1 Burnley v Blackpool		1 Aberdeen v Hearts	
2 Charlton v Brighton		2 Carlisle v Stockport		2 Dundee v Hamilton	
3 Huddersfield v Grimsby		3 Chesterfield v Lincoln		3 Celtic v Dundee U	
4 Ipswich v Millwall		4 Gillingham v Hartlepool		4 Hibernian v Motherwell	
5 Leicester v Plymouth		5 Rotherham v Walsley		5 Southampton v Reading	
6 Middlesbrough v Swindon		6 Shrewsbury v Southern		6 St Johnstone v Rangers	
7 Newcastle v Port Vale		7 Swindon v Walsley		7 St Mirren v Celtic	
8 Oxford v Oldham		8 Walsley v Coventry		8 Stirling Albion v Stirling	
9 Portsmouth v Notts Co		9 Walsley v Coventry		9 Stirling Albion v Stirling	
10 Wrexham v Shrewsbury		10 Walsley v Coventry		10 Stirling Albion v Stirling	
THIRD CHANCE (league teams): Nottingham Forest, Bristol City, Leicester, Oxford, Exeter, Leyton Orient, Shrewsbury, Gillingham, Walsley, Stockport, Millwall.		THIRD CHANCE (league teams): Nottingham Forest, Bristol City, Leicester, Oxford, Exeter, Leyton Orient, Shrewsbury, Gillingham, Walsley, Stockport, Millwall.		THIRD CHANCE (league teams): Nottingham Forest, Bristol City, Leicester, Oxford, Exeter, Leyton Orient, Shrewsbury, Gillingham, Walsley, Stockport, Millwall.	
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AWAYS: Bristol Rovers, Stockport, Lincoln, Rangers, Ards.		AWAYS: Bristol Rovers, Stockport, Lincoln, Rangers, Ards.		AWAYS: Bristol Rovers, Stockport, Lincoln, Rangers, Ards.	

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CHIEF HEALTH AND HOUSING OFFICER

£37,000 + BENEFITS

One of the most populated and developing Districts in the country, Wokingham District Council has a strong commitment to housing and environmental issues. So much so, that we have created this post to head up a restructured Housing and Environmental Health department of nearly 60 staff.

Managing an environment of change...

- You will be responsible for:
 - management and leadership of the department
 - ensuring maximum cost-effectiveness and value for money from allocated resources
 - providing the highest standards of customer care
 - advising members on policy development, implementing and monitoring
 - contributing to the corporate management of the Council and fulfilling its ethos.
- A high profile role, you will need at least 5 years' senior management experience and probably be professionally qualified in Housing and/or Environmental Health.
- In return the Council can offer an attractive package, including:
- lease car subsidy of £3,600 per annum
 - relocation package up to £5,000
 - mortgage subsidy
 - professional subscription paid
 - private medical insurance and life assurance schemes
- For an informal discussion please contact the Chief Executive, Nick Gurney, on 0734 786833 ext 2200.

An application form and information package can be obtained from Jacky Hadley, Personnel Section, District Secretary's Department, Council Offices, Shute End, Wokingham, Berks RG41 1WH. Tel Wokingham (0734) 778605 (Direct Line). Closing date for applications will be Wednesday 13th February.

WOKINGHAM
forward for the future

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

to £45,000 + benefits

THE BOROUGH With a population of 52,465, the Borough of Boston covers some 137 square miles, and is bordered on its eastern side by the Wash, an outstanding natural feature. The ancient and picturesque market town of Boston itself is the second largest population centre in Lincolnshire, has a privately owned Port, and is set amidst one of the most productive agricultural areas in England.

THE CHALLENGE Retirement of the present Chief Executive presents the opportunity for change. Elected members wish to appoint an outstanding MANAGER as Head of the Paid Service. The successful applicant will be expected to adopt a strategic and corporate approach to service provision. It is likely that some initial organisational review will be required. The Chief Executive will be expected to demonstrate leadership, effective delegation, competent management of physical, financial and human resources, concern for the citizen and the ability to relate positively to the political dimension of local government.

- THE BENEFITS**
- An initial five year contract with a third year mutual agreement option for permanency.
 - Negotiated benefits package (including relocation).
 - Quality environment with low cost housing.
 - Elected members committed to change.

Closing date: 28th February 1991.

Quote Vacancy Ref. 251290.

Further information and a recruitment package available, in confidence, from

Borough of Boston

Ron Simpson, Director,
East Midlands Employers' Organisation,
West Annex, County Hall,
Glenfield, Leicester LE3 8RN.
Tel. (0533) 656229.

EMEO RECRUITMENT SERVICES
An Equal Opportunity Employer

LEGAL

Commission for Local Administration in Wales

Appointment of "Welsh Local Ombudsman"

Mr Hywel F Jones, Commissioner for Local Administration in Wales, is to retire on 1 July 1991. In accordance with Section 23 (4) of the Local Government Act 1974 the Secretary of State for Wales will, after consultation with representatives of local authorities, recommend a successor for appointment by Her Majesty The Queen.

This senior full-time appointment equates to the Civil Service grade of Deputy Secretary. The role of the Welsh Local Ombudsman is to investigate allegations of injustice caused by the maladministration of local authorities, police authorities, and some other public authorities in Wales. The matters on which the Commissioner will be required to adjudicate will include some of considerable significance, and the Secretary of State will wish to recommend a person of the appropriate standing and experience. The Commissioner's office is at Bridgend.

Persons interested in being considered for the post, or wishing to suggest a name or names for consideration, should write in confidence by 28 February 1991 to:

The Permanent Secretary
The Welsh Office
Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ

BAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL Administrative & Legal Department

Principal Assistant Solicitor

Salary PO (C) £19,911 - £21,447 plus discretionary increments to a maximum of £22,989 and a further five increments at the discretion of the Officer's Management Team (to £25,731)

We have a vacancy for an experienced solicitor. We are a major employer and law firm facing all the legal challenges implicit in those facts as well as the particular challenges facing Local Government in the 1990s.

We offer modern offices in an attractive location on the sunny South Coast, near to the continental ferry port of Portsmouth and to Southampton as well as the South Downs and a host of recreational facilities. We offer a competitive relocation package, a leased car and benefits.

We need a solicitor with determination, enthusiasm and commitment. Local Government experience would be an advantage but is not essential and we would welcome applications from competent and experienced solicitors currently working in private practice and well used to a substantial and varied conveyancing workload.

If you think you might be interested in the post and that we might be interested in you, we would like to hear from you. Application forms and further particulars can be obtained by telephoning Havant (0703) 474174 (ext 295) or by writing to the Borough Secretary, Civic Offices, Civic Road, Havant, Hampshire PO9 2AX (quoting Post No. A.003).

Disabled persons may apply as appropriate. The closing date for applications is 22nd February 1991.

TECHNICAL

Key Opportunities in Engineering

A major reorganisation of the Department has resulted in three new posts in the Highway Division, which has responsibility for the comprehensive management of the 600 streets and related infrastructure within the square mile of the City of London.

Assistant Engineer (Highway Services)

(Grade 8) £19,517 to £22,437 incl.

The successful applicant will lead a team responsible for the delivery of a wide range of highway and open space services, including signs, street furniture, road markings, emergency planning, traffic regulation orders, enforcement, commercial events support, research and special projects. Previous experience for this post will be considered but not essential.

Technician (Inspection)

(Grade 4+2/5+2) £13,725 to £16,530 incl.

The successful applicant will supervise and measure routine and structural maintenance works. Applicants must have relevant experience in the supervision of highway works and in ensuring compliance with specifications and relevant vehicular and pedestrian safety requirements. They must also be experienced in the measurement of civil engineering works and in maintaining concise and accurate records of all work.

The Corporation of London offers attractive conditions of service, including a good pension scheme, staff restaurant, a snack bar and an interest free season ticket loan.

If you would like to discuss the nature of these posts please telephone 071-250 1474.

Otherwise, for an application form please telephone 071-250 1555 or write to the City Engineer, P.O. Box 270, Guildhall, EC2P 2JL. Closing Date: 22 February 1991. Interviews will be held in March 1991.



CORPORATION OF LONDON

THE FELLOWSHIP OF ENGINEERING

ENGINEERING SECONDMENTS OVERSEAS

Gain firsthand experience of engineering practice overseas

Engineering Secondments Overseas are designed to help outstanding engineers obtain first-hand experience of working abroad in advance engineering.

The Scheme is open to qualified professional engineers of all disciplines with a minimum of two years work experience for secondment periods of up to a year. Engineers currently employed in industry, local government, research associations or academic institutions are encouraged to apply.

A proposed programme of work should be put to the Fellowship of Engineering by the applicant, their employer and the overseas host organisation. Preference will be given to projects with clear objectives within a specified timescale.

Further information is available from Nicola McGinn.

The Fellowship of Engineering, 2 Little Smith Street, London SW1P 3DL. Telephone 071 222 2288.

TENNIS
Turmoil of
Becker is
the price of
success

Speedie is excluded by Coventry and put on transfer list

By CHRIS MOORE

DAVID Speedie, the Coventry City and Scotland midfielder, was last night put on the transfer list at his own request. His immediate availability is certain to alert a host of first division clubs, with Everton, Aston Villa and Nottingham Forest having already enquired about him this season.

Speedie has played his last game for Coventry and will not be considered for our FA Cup replay at Southampton tomorrow night. Terry Butcher, the club's player-manager, said yesterday:

"The fiery Scot, aged 30, became Coventry's record signing when they bought him for £750,000 from Chelsea in July 1987 and was their top scorer last season with nine goals. Despite his popularity with the supporters, he fell foul of the Highfield Road hierarchy in October following a much publicised incident with a vice-president which resulted in him being dropped and fined £3,000.

The latest suspicion that his future was again in doubt surfaced after Coventry's 1-0 defeat against Sheffield Wednesday in last week's Rumbelows Cup quarter-final. The subsequent omission of Speedie from the FA Cup tie with Southampton on Saturday - which significantly kept him from being cup-tied - sparked renewed speculation that he might soon be on the move.

"He has given his reasons

for wanting to leave, but I am not prepared to go into them because his verbal request was a private conversation," Butcher said.

"It has nothing to do with the incident earlier in the season, and contrary to what some people seem to think it is not because of any bust-up I am supposed to have had with him. He is probably fit enough to play at Southampton but is not in the right frame of mind."

Coventry immediately circularised Speedie's availability and anticipate "brisk business" this week. "Whoever buys him will get a very good player and I am just sorry that he wants to leave," Butcher said. "But I don't think we can realistically expect bids of £1 million for a player who will be 31 next month."

Adding to Butcher's problems is the absence of his winger, David Smith, from tonight's replay at The Dell because of influenza. That leaves Coventry without six of their regular side, the others being Butcher himself, Trevor Peake, Paul Edwards and the club's leading scorer, Kevin Gallacher.

Southampton, who, like Coventry, went out of the Rumbelows Cup at the fifth round stage last week, are without the injured Micky Adams, their left back who was formerly with Coventry. With Francis Benali, his usual deputy, suspended, either

Alex Cherednik or Andy Cook will start. Otherwise, they expect to be unaltered, with Sergei Gotsmanov continuing in place of the leading scorer, Matthew Le Tissier.

Tonight's winners will be at home in the fifth round to either Newcastle United or the winners of last night's third round second replay between Nottingham Forest and Crystal Palace.

Shrewsbury have dismissed speculation that they might cash in on their FA Cup fifth round tie against Arsenal or Leeds by surrendering home advantage. "There is no way we would even contemplate playing the tie away from Gay Meadow - the fans would cut our throats, and rightfully so," John Bond, the club's manager, said yesterday. A 15,000 limit has been fixed.

Manchester United will have to make another delayed-action defence of the FA Cup. The club's fifth round tie against Norwich City at Carrow Road has been selected by BSkyB for live transmission - and switched to Monday, February 18 (7.45pm). The satellite company also featured United in the third round, against Queen's Park Rangers.

Merseyside will also be in the money, with BBC selecting Liverpool or Brighton v Everton as their live fifth round offering on Sunday, February 17.

Douka the match-winner

OVERSEAS FOOTBALL BY KEITH BLACKMORE

AS AFRICA acknowledged its great glorious past with the player of the year award to Roger Milla, of Cameroon, the shape of the continent's footballing future began to take clear form with more qualifying matches in the African Nations Cup.

The group three match in Niamey brought together the heirs apparent to Milla's throne, Amadou Diallo, of Niger, and Abdoulaye Laghrissi, of the group leaders, Morocco. These two are the leading scorers in the tournament with four each, but

it was a goal from Douka that gave Niger both points and moved them into second place. The second match in the group was postponed when Ivory Coast failed to turn up for their fixture with Mauritania. In group four, Nigeria drew with Togo and fell to third place, behind the great surprise of the tournament so far, Burkina Faso, who beat Benin 2-1 with two goals by Diallo.

Ghana led the group by two points. Two teams from each group qualify for the finals in Senegal next January.

OVERSEAS RESULTS

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP Second round: 1. Nigeria 2, Cameroon 1; 2. Burkina Faso 2, Niger 1; 3. Togo 1, Ghana 1; 4. Senegal 1, Mali 1; 5. Ivory Coast 1, Mauritania 0; 6. Algeria 1, Tunisia 0; 7. Egypt 1, Sudan 0; 8. Morocco 1, Libya 0; 9. Angola 1, Namibia 0; 10. Zambia 1, Zimbabwe 0; 11. Botswana 1, Lesotho 0; 12. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 13. Namibia 1, Botswana 0; 14. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 15. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 16. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 17. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 18. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 19. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 20. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 21. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 22. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 23. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 24. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 25. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 26. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 27. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 28. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 29. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 30. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 31. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 32. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 33. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 34. Lesotho 1, Swaziland 0; 35. Swaziland 1, Lesotho 0; 36. 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